

With respects

THIRTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

AND OF THE

### SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 16, 1849.

---

WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

F STREET, NEAR WAR DEPARTMENT.

1849.

# CONTENTS.

---

Tairty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.....	5
Death of Hon. Samuel Wilkeson—Tribute to his memory.....	5
Death of Mrs. Wilkeson, Mrs. Sherman, and Dr. Everett.....	6
Emigrants sent in 1848—Applicants for 1849.....	7
Inducements to go to Liberia.....	8
Receipts and Expenditures—Debts.....	9
Prospects for 1849, encouraging.....	10
Pons Memorial—Liberia Packet—Relations of Society and Republic of Liberia.....	11
Articles of Agreement between Society and Liberia.....	12
Legislature Met—Purchase of Territory.....	13
Boundary of Liberia.....	14
Recognition of Independence by England and France.....	15
President Roberts' Letter from England.....	16
Closing Remarks.....	17
Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.....	18
"                "—Resolutions.....	18
"                "—President and Vice Presidents.....	19
Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Soc.....	20
Meeting of the Board—Members present.....	20
Election of Secretary and Executive Committee—Resolutions.....	21
Adjournment—Statement for 1849.....	22
Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society.....	23
Addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting.....	24
Address of Hon. R. W. Thompson.....	24
Resolutions and Remarks of Hon. R. J. Walker.....	26
Address delivered by Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.....	27
"                Hon. R. M. McLane.....	30
"                Hugh Maxwell, Esq.....	32
Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.....	33
Position of the American Colonization Society.....	33
The Society's Possessions—Appropriations already made.....	34
Constitutional Power of the General and State Governments.....	35
Memorials and Petitions recommended.....	36
Duty of the Friends of Colonization.....	37
Memorial to the Legislature of the State of Ohio.....	37
Emigration to the Western States—Increase in Ohio.....	38
Ohio in Africa—Emigrants and Delegates.....	39
Memorial to the Legislature of Virginia.....	40
Mr. Jefferson's Plan—Formation of the Colonization Society.....	40
Probable Increase of the Colored Population of Virginia.....	41
Example of St. Domingo—Result of Equality.....	42
The Appropriation of \$90,000 in 1833, could now be made available.....	43
Increase in the number of Applicants for Emigration.....	44
Founding of the Colony—Extent of the Republic of Liberia.....	45
Products of Liberia—Religion, Schools, the Natives.....	46
Influence of Colonization on the Slave Trade—The Ashburton Treaty.....	47
The Purchase of Cape Mount.....	48
The Colonization Society—Organization—Memorial to Congress.....	49
Captain Stockton and Dr. Ayres—Purchase of a Tract of Land for the Colony.....	50
Virginia in Africa.....	51
Life Members of the American Colonization Society.....	51

THIRTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

January 16th, 1849.

Death of Hon. Samuel Wilkeson—Tribute to his Memory.

It is our privilege to record that a kind Providence has carefully watched over the operations of this Society during the past year. As Christians and Philanthropists, we are called upon to praise the great Ruler among the nations, for his manifold mercies. He has clearly shown us how we can most successfully bless and save a large portion of his erring children. He has prolonged *our* lives and invigorated our faculties, that we may co-operate with him in the accomplishment of his vast schemes of benevolence, and he has signally prospered the feeble efforts which we have made. Success, beyond what we could reasonably have anticipated, has crowned our labors. "To his name, be all the glory!"

While it is our privilege thus to acknowledge his goodness, it is our duty also to confess his solemn admonitions. Some, who had long sympathised and labored with us, have been gathered to the silence and inactivity of the grave.

1

The Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON, departed this life on the 7th of July. He had long been the warm friend and zealous supporter of this Society; at the time of his death he was one of its vice presidents. Formerly, and for several years, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and President of the Board of Directors, and devoted his whole time and energy to its advancement. The Board of Directors, at their called meeting in July, adopted the following tribute to his memory :

"The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at its sessions in New York, 20th July, 1848, having received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, for many years the able and efficient President of this Board, and the unsailing advocate and generous patron of African Colonization, do express their heart-felt sorrow at the fall of so prominent a standard-bearer in our cause. His generous endeavors in its behalf during a season of critical financial embarrassment, and his successful appeals to the humane and benevolent for relief, attest

---

Death of Mrs. Wilkeson, Mrs. Sherman, and Dr. Everette.

---

the sincerity of his professions, and suggest this tribute to his memory.

*Resolved*, That the condolence of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family, with their due acknowledgment of his worth as a Christian and a Philanthropist, and of his services as an officer and member of this Society."

Not long before his death, his wife had been called away. She was a lady of great energy and cultivation of mind, of enlarged benevolence and of purest and most perfect character. Her devotion to the interests of this Society was not inferior to his; and every person acquainted with them while residents of this city, is aware of the fact, that nearly her whole time and strength were given to the advancement of its interests.

The loss of two such friends and coadjutors we deeply feel.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SHERMAN, widow of the late *Hon. Roger M. Sherman*, died at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 3d of August, in the 75th year of her age. Her intellectual powers and accomplishments were of a superior order. She was a friend of the friendless, and the firm supporter of "whatever was pure and lovely and of good report." She was a constant and generous patron of this Society. Many and liberal were her donations to its funds while she was living, and in her "last will and testament" she left substantial evidence of the high place it held in her regards, by bequeathing it a legacy of *four thousand dollars*. "Blessed is the memory of the just."

"She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

DR. CHARLES EVERETTE, of Albemarle Co. Va., died in October last, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in that part of the country. In the distribution of his large estate he left his slaves, 33 in number, to be freed and settled in Liberia at the expiration of five years. It is understood that this term of time has been prescribed to prepare them for their new mode of life, by a discipline and education suited to make the change a blessing to them. Ample means have been appropriated by the testator to render them comfortable, if not independent in their new abode. Dr. Charles D. Everette, the executor and principal legatee, is we are assured, diligently engaged in instituting judicious measures to carry out the provisions of the will.

During the past year, we have sent 443 emigrants to Liberia. The *Nehemiah Rich* sailed from New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, with 129: the *Amazon* from Baltimore, 4th of February, with 44: the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 11th of April, with 140: the *Col. Howard* from Savannah, 6th of May, with 99: and the *Liberia Packet* from Baltimore, 6th of September, with 31.

Of these people 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia; 2 were recaptured Africans, the remaining 117 were free.

They resided in thirteen different States, and in the District of Colum-

Emigrants sent in 1848—Applicants for 1849.

bia, as follows : 170 were from Virginia—60 were from Georgia—47 were from South Carolina—37 were from Louisiana—35 were from Mississippi—28 were from Kentucky—23 were from Alabama—10 were from Washington City—9 were from Pennsylvania—7 were from Illinois—5 were from New York—5 were from North Carolina—5 were from Georgetown, D. C.—1 was from Ohio—and 1 from Michigan.

On their arrival in Liberia, they were located in nearly all the different settlements, and are now successfully prosecuting the various branches of business.

Their health has generally been good. Only 4 adults and 8 children have died with the acclimating fever. There were some deaths from other causes, not in any way attributable to the climate of Liberia.

These 12 deaths occurred among 412 of the emigrants. The 31 by the Liberia Packet are not included, as they had not arrived when our last advices left. Twelve deaths out of 412 emigrants is not an alarming mortality.

To Dr. Lugenbeel and his assistant, Dr. Roberts, great praise is due, for their untiring attendance upon the sick and their skilful treatment of the acclimating fever.

In addition to the above emigrants already sent to Liberia, we had anticipated, and made partial preparations for, despatching a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of this year, with upwards of three hundred

people. But the *Cholera* commenced its work of death in that City on the 16th of December, and prevailed to such an alarming extent that it was considered best to postpone the sailing of the vessel until the disease should disappear or so abate as to render it safe for the emigrants to come into the city. This was a great disappointment to the people, who are eager to embark for their new home, and will be attended with some extra expense to the Society.

Application has been made to us for a passage to Liberia, from 245 in Mississippi—69 in Tennessee—27 in Indiana—24 in Kentucky—2 in Ohio—64 in Virginia—60 in South Carolina—6 in New York—7 in Connecticut—1 in Georgetown—5 in Washington City—16 in North Carolina—and 125 in Georgia; making a total of 657.

Those who expected to have sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. are included in this number.

Reasoning from the past year we may fairly calculate, that before the close of the present year, we shall receive applications for a passage for at least five hundred more, provided we can send out the present applicants as fast as they are ready to go. Should the Society, however, be unable to do this, it will produce discouragement, and immediately check the spirit of emigration.

Of these who are now ready to go, very few are able to pay anything toward defraying their expen-

## Inducements to go to Liberia.

ses. A large number are slaves, whose freedom depends on their removal to Liberia. For some of these, abundant means have been provided by the will of their masters. The great majority of them depend entirely upon the Society.

It will at once be seen, that if the Society were to adopt the policy of sending out none but those who pay their own expenses, or who are provided for by the persons liberating them, the business of emigration would soon be greatly diminished. Let any person look around him and see how few of the free colored people make anything more than a bare living, and he will soon be convinced that for the present, and for some time to come, until the spirit of emigration becomes more earnest and determined, the Society must perform the benevolent office of transporting them to Liberia, and supporting them during their acclimation.

From present appearances, we are led to infer, that emigrants anxious to go to Liberia, and capable of doing good there, will multiply faster than will the means of defraying their expenses. During the last two years we were assured by our friends in various parts of the country, that we need entertain no fears on this subject, that the grand difficulty would be to find people willing to leave this land of their birth for a new and somewhat trying home, in the land of their fathers. On the basis of these assurances we encouraged the

spirit of emigration; took vigorous measures to circulate correct information about Liberia among the free people, and to inform masters who were anxious to send their slaves to where they could be *really* benefited, that the Society was in circumstances to accommodate a limited number of them. In addition to this, the inducements held out by Liberia to the colored people of this country, to make it their home, have been greatly augmented, and are still on the increase. Experience has shown to the satisfaction of all who are acquainted with the facts, that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions can be obtained only in Liberia. Both for their present good and future advancement, the only broad clear field is opened there. The more intelligent and the more educated they become, the more certainly will they appreciate the advantages of citizenship in Liberia. The organization of the free Republic of Liberia, and their great prosperity since, have removed the violent prejudices which many entertained against the enterprise.

These, with other incentives to emigration, will not only continue to operate, but will gather strength with time, and assume new aspects and exert fresh influence with every change in the moral aspect of society.

Is there a probability that funds sufficient can be raised to transport to Liberia, and sustain during accli-

---

Receipts and Expenditures—Debts.

---

mation, the increasing numbers who have no other hope or dependence but the Society?

Upon this question the history of the Society's financial endeavors during the past year does not throw as cheering a light as we could desire. And yet from what has already been said and done in favor of the Society, we are assured that if all its friends would contribute as they are able, annually, we should have means to make a large advance on any thing which has been done.

The total amount of our receipts from all sources during the past year were \$50,114 37. The expenditures amounted to \$51,953 46—leaving a balance against the Society of \$1,839 09, on the supposition that the balances now due the Society are all good. This however is not the case. By reference to the balance sheet appended to this Report, it will be perceived that our bills payable and other liabilities amount to \$8,746 39. All these must inevitably be paid. But we cannot say the same of the amount due the Society, which is only \$6,907 30. Some part of this we cannot expect to receive. It will be a long time before some of the others will be settled. So that we must calculate to provide for paying a larger portion of the debts we owe, from some other source than from the debts due us.

To meet the exigencies of the past year, the Society has been compelled to exercise the most rigid economy;

has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power to raise funds and husband resources, and to use its credit as far as could be done with propriety. The necessity for sending out the emigrants who have gone, and at the several times of their departure, has been so urgent, that for nearly the whole year the expenditures have been made in advance of the receipts. This at times has subjected us to very considerable embarrassment. But the work to be done was of such a nature that we could not conscientiously postpone it.

This state of things will account for the present indebtedness of the Society.

In the history of the Colonization movement in various parts of the country, during the past year, many things have taken place, which encourage us to hope for greatly enlarged receipts during the year upon which we are now about to enter. There has every where been a manifest advance of public sentiment in our favor. A large number of ecclesiastical bodies, after full and free discussion of the subject, have adopted with great unanimity, resolutions approving of the principles and operations of the Society, and recommending to pastors of the churches to take up collections in aid of its funds. Some of these bodies have never before thus given the seal of their approval; others have not done it for many years past. The agents of the Society are every where re-

Prospects for 1849, encouraging.

ceived with great kindness, and in many more places than formerly, admitted to the pulpits to plead for the cause on the Sabbath, and before the regular congregations. Often they have found persons willing but unable to contribute at the time, who have promised them a welcome reception and liberal donations, when they make their next yearly visit.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed, which promise much efficiency. We have succeeded in getting agents for Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. In these States, no regular, systematic efforts have been made for years. The New York State Colonization Society have secured the services of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, so long and favorably known in connection with Liberia and the cause in this country. The Louisiana State Colonization Society has been re-organized and have secured an act of Incorporation from the State Legislature. A tract of land on the Sinou river has been set apart for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. The officers and managers of the Society are anxious to commence a settlement there as soon as they can send out a company of emigrants. A gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, of great wealth and distinguished liberality, has made a most liberal offer of means to purchase Cape Mount, or Gallenas, and offer it to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, if they will emigrate and form a new settlement under the auspices of the

Republic of Liberia. A gentleman in Tennessee, who owns about three hundred slaves who have been accustomed to the manufacture of iron, proposes to settle them in Liberia, defraying all the expenses himself, in the neighborhood of some beds of iron ore, probably at New Cesters. And a number of gentlemen in that State propose to make a contribution of funds sufficient to secure a good tract of land for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. In all parts of the country, the condition and prospects of Liberia are matters of thought and discussion. The various public prints circulate among their readers correct information. Men are reasonable beings. They must be affected by these things. They are sympathetic. They must feel for the needy and depressed. They cannot long look at the immense field of usefulness opened before them both in this country and Africa, without entering heartily into the work. The influences pressing upon them are becoming tremendously powerful. The calls for aid are growing louder and coming with greater rapidity. While Colonization was an *experiment*, they could hesitate and quiet their consciences. While it was not demonstrated beyond possibility of doubt, they could wait for further light and fuller developments. But these times have now gone by. The scheme can no longer be regarded as chimerical. None can now predict its failure. The feeble efforts which have already

Pons Memorial—Liberia Packet—Relations of Society, and Republic of Liberia.

been made, have been crowned with a success which has few parallels in the history of the world. Liberia is able to receive advantageously thousands of emigrants annually. They have sufficient territory for millions of inhabitants. They need more citizens in every department of industry. Thousands and thousands of the native Africans are open to the influences of civilization and christianity. There are people enough in this country who are anxious to go to Liberia. Now is the favorable opportunity for doing a work of Divine benevolence on the grandest scale, and with the largest reward. Who can be made to see and feel these things and remain inactive? Is money needed, it can and must be had. The rich and the poor will unite together and pour their offerings in the treasury!

During the last session of Congress, the memorial praying for compensation for the support of the recaptives of the "Pons" was presented to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committee, who subsequently reported a bill in favor of the Society. No further action has been taken with reference to it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will take it up and pass it, and that it will speedily receive the sanction of the other House. In the present emergencies, it would afford great relief to the Society.

The Liberia Packet has continued her regular voyages to Liberia, with great advantage to this Society.

The relations which are hereafter to subsist between this Society and the Republic of Liberia have been settled in a satisfactory manner. At the meeting in January last, the Legislature of Liberia appointed Commissioners, duly authorized to act on this subject. They arrived in New York in July, and on the 12th of August a deputation from the Executive Committee met them there by appointment, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, received the report of the Committee, and heard the Commissioners in person, and after three days deliberation, articles of agreement were unanimously adopted.

These articles are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume that they will receive the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

They are as follows:

"Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic:

"Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz:

"1. The Government shall allow

---

Articles of Agreement between Society and Liberia.

---

to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

" 2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

" 3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

" 4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

" 5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

" 6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

" 7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

" 8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

" 9. The Society shall retain pos-

session of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

" 10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation: but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

" Article II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

" Article III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

" Article IV. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

" Article V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

" Article VI. These articles may

## Legislature met—Purchase of Territory.

be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

**"Article VII.** It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON, [SEAL.]<sup>2</sup>  
 JAMES S. PAYNE, [SEAL.]<sup>3</sup> Com.  
 JOHN MACLEAN, [SEAL.]  
*Chairman of Board of Directors.*  
 JOSEPH TRACY, [SEAL.]  
*Secretary of the Board.*  
 W. McLAIN, [SEAL.]  
*Sec. Am. Col. Soc.*

"Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,  
 ELLIOTT CRESSON,  
 JOHN N. MCLEOD,  
 PAUL T. JONES,  
 JOHN B. PINNEY."

The first Legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" assembled in Monrovia on the 3d day of January last. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President elect of the Republic, delivered an appropriate Inaugural address, before being sworn into office.

The members of the Legislature seem to have been impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rested upon them, and of the vast importance of the work committed to them as the representatives of a free, sovereign and independent people.

Thus far, the Liberians have proved themselves capable of self-government. They have passed the critical period of a change of organization. They have consolidated their strength, and become familiarized to the privileges of freedom and the responsibilities of self-control. No people have ever exhibited greater devotion to their government and institutions, or submitted more readily to lawful authority. We have every reason to believe that the Government of the "Republic of Liberia" is now fixed on as permanent a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising.

The purchase of territory has been prosecuted with vigor, and is nearly completed. The line of coast from Little Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of 320 miles, is now all under the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia, and held in fee simple by it, with the exception of a few small tracts, amounting to about 20 miles. It is gratifying to know that they have purchased *New Cesters*, the only remaining slave factory on that part of the coast. It cost \$2,000. The slave traders established there, refused to break up and depart at the warning of the authorities of

---

Boundary of Liberia.

---

Liberia. They armed several hundred of the natives who were in their pay, intending to defend their premises. There is no doubt however that they will soon be routed. When Gov. Roberts was in this country an effort was made to obtain from our Government an armed vessel, to be placed for a few days under the direction of the President of Liberia, to aid in breaking up the slave factory. But the Executive entertained some doubts as to their power to do it. While in Europe, President Roberts represented the case to the English and French Governments; and the former ordered the Commodore on the African coast, to render to the Republic whatever assistance was necessary to enable the Liberians to break up the slave trade on that part of the coast; and the latter, placed at their disposal two men of war for the same purpose!

The following is the boundary of Liberia, as declared by the last Legislature thereof, viz :

"A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern

angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in  $4^{\circ}$  and  $41'$  north latitude, and  $8^{\circ}$  and  $8'$  west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is determined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

"APPROVED, February 1st, 1848."

General peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the Republic for the past year. The inhabitants are busy and happy in the prosecution of their various avocations.

Greater attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil. The value of this branch of business is becoming more correctly estimated. The lovely banks of the St. Paul's and St. John's rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root and coffee is engrossing many minds. They have exported considerable quantities of these articles during the past year. Coffee will undoubtedly be the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia. It is easy of cultivation. It yields a

## Recognition of Independence by England and France.

large crop in five years after being planted; and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world:

The cause of education has received increased attention. The churches have mostly been blessed with revivals of religion. The native tribes are becoming more subject to the laws, and accustomed to the manners and habits of civilized life. From present prospects there is no limit that can be fixed to the good influence which Liberia and her institutions can exert upon the native tribes, but the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa!

The American Squadron on the coast of Africa has been of great advantage to Liberia. The officers have all taken the most friendly interest in the welfare of the Republic. The United States Government, early in the past year, appointed a Commercial Agent to reside in Liberia, and have in various ways shown their approbation of the stand taken by the citizens thereof, in organizing an independent government.

The respective governments of England and France have both acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and the former has entered into a treaty of commerce and amity; thus placing Liberia on an equality with the most favored nations. They received President Roberts in the most respectful manner, and treated him and his country with all distinguished courtesy, as will be seen by the fol-

lowing letter which he wrote shortly before leaving England, in which he gratefully acknowledges his high estimation of the things which have been said and done for him and his country.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 6, 1848.

*"My Dear Sir:*—Since my return from Paris my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Govern-

---

President Roberts' Letter from England.

---

ment so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship Amazon, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and

to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy and Mr. Cresson of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the

## Closing Remarks.

present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for one thousand pounds to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters."

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

In view of all these events, can there be a doubt upon any mind whether the Liberians have improved their condition by leaving the United States and planting themselves on the shores of that once barbarous land? In what bold relief do now stand out the practical wisdom of the colonization enterprise, the far-reaching sagacity and benevolence of its founders! Now it is that hostility to African Colonization is seen to be hostility to the colored race!

The acknowledged nationality of Liberia is a fact not to be gainsayed or resisted. The bare existence of such a Republic of colored men on the coast of Africa creates a strong public sentiment in their favor, and is the most effectual preparation the world has ever seen, for the civil, social, and religious elevation of the entire colored race! There may be those

among the colored people in the United States who are incapable of fully appreciating the blessings of colonization; others there are, who may despise the promised land; but their posterity will view things in a different light. The political happiness or misery of themselves and their children, and of generations yet unborn, is inseparably linked with the fortunes and destiny of Liberia; the future prospects, and to a great degree, the everlasting interests of their race, teeming in millions over the hills and valleys of that land of the sun, are to be in an essential manner controlled and determined by the influences already operating upon the Western coast!

Who are the friends of the colored race? Their hearts must respond and their hands contribute to the advancement of this cause. Liberia has spread her banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon it "*The love of liberty brought us here!*" Millions of their race may find protection and enjoy new life under its ample folds!

Shall they be gathered there? Without the Colonization Society, how can this be done? Is there any cheaper, speedier, or more successful agency that can be employed? None has ever yet been discovered. The value of colonization, then, may be estimated by what Liberia now is, and may become!

## Thirty-second Annual Meeting—Resolutions.

## Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

THE American Colonization Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 7 o'clock, P. M., according to the Constitution.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Hon. H. CLAY, the Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, the oldest Vice President present, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary presented a summary statement of the contents of the Annual Report; and then moved that the Report be referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the history of the past year, as developed in the report which has just been read, has strengthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that in their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph."

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, with some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of

the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon, after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognised and respected in the Federal Constitution: Therefore—

## Thirty-second Annual Meeting—President and Vice Presidents.

*"Resolved,* That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman who reveres the Federal Union has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquility of the States, that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

*"Resolved, further,* That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law."

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., of New York, was called upon, and having made an address, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*"Resolved,* That the influence which the scheme of African colonization exerts to suppress the slave trade, to spread the English language and the principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and extend American commerce, should commend it to the favorable consideration of the respective State Legislatures and of the General Government."

After which, on motion, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
January 17, 1848, 12 M.

The Society met according to ad-

journment, Mr. WHITTLESEY in the Chair.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Cresson and Reese was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They subsequently reported the following persons, who were duly elected :

PRESIDENT,  
Hon. HENRY CLAY.

## VICE PRESIDENTS,

1. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W' Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.
10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. William Short, of Philadelphia.
29. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
30. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
31. Gerard Ralston, of London.
32. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
33. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
34. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
35. Thos. R. Hazard, of R. I.
36. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Virginia.
37. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
38. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
39. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
40. James Railey, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
42. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
43. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia.

## Meeting, Board of Directors—Members present.

44. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.  
 45. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Massachusetts.  
 46. Jonathan Hide, of Maine.  
 47. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.  
 48. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.  
 49. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.  
 50. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio.  
 51. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.  
 52. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.  
 53. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.  
 54. Hon. C. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.  
 55. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.  
 56. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.

57. James Lenox, of New York.  
 58. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.  
 59. Prof. S. C. Upham, of Maine.  
 60. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.  
 61. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.  
 62. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.  
 63. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.  
 64. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.  
 65. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1850, at 7 o'clock P. M.

## Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,  
 January 16, 1849.

The Board met at 12 M. according to appointment, at the Society's office.

## Present:

From the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Delegate—from New York Colonization Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Life Director; Hugh Maxwell, Esq.; Delegate; D. M. Reese, M. D., Delegate—from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Paul T. Jones, Esq., Delegate; Elliott Cresson, Esq., Life Director—District of Columbia, Rev. Wm. McLain, Life Director; Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Dr. H. Lindsley, of the Executive Committee.

The Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, was chosen Chairman. At the request of the Chairman, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. McLain.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting

of the Society and of the Board were read by the Secretary of the Society, and were approved.

The annual report of the Executive Committee for the year now ending, was then read; when, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to read to the annual meeting this evening, such abstract of the report just read, as can be presented in ten minutes.

Adjourned, to meet at this place at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  P. M.

## EVENING.

The Board met according to adjournment. Messrs. Whittlesey, Bradley, Bacon, and Gunton, of the Executive Committee, appeared and took their seats.

To give opportunity for attending the annual meeting of the Society at the Capitol, the Board adjourned, to meet at this place to-morrow at 10 A. M.

January 17.

The Board met according to ad-

---

Election of Secretary and Executive Committee.—Resolutions.

---

journment. The Chairman being absent, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous sessions were read and approved.

The annual report having been referred by the Society to this Board, it was

*Resolved*, That the report be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Pinney and Cresson, were appointed as this Committee.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer's account be referred to a committee. Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the price of the African Repository be reduced to one dollar per annum.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived the Board took a recess till after the meeting of the Society.

After recess, the Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke took the chair.

Messrs. Reese and Cresson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee nominated the following officers, who were elected, viz:

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Jos. H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

Adjourned, to meet this evening at 7 P. M.

---

## EVENING.

Met according to adjournment.

The committee to whom the annual report was referred, reported, recommending that the said report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication, which was adopted.

The committee on the Treasurer's account, reported that they had carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and found it correct and satisfactory. The report was adopted, and is as follows: [See page 23.]

The Board then adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

---

January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Hon. E. Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the Colonization cause, demand that we proceed with confidence and energy in our work.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Executive Committee to receive all well qualified applicants for emigration to Liberia, and give them a passage on the usual terms, relying upon the liberality of the friends of the cause, and the blessings of a favoring Providence for support.

*Resolved*, That it is desirable that the State Legislatures be prevailed upon to appropriate from their Treasuries, funds to aid in colonizing such free persons of color as in their respective States may desire to emigrate.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Di-

Adjournment.—Statement for 1849.

rectors feel it to be due to the Secretary and to the Executive Committee, upon whom the arduous and successful labors of the Parent Society have chiefly devolved during the past year, to express our high gratification with the energy, efficiency, and economy, with which the business of Colonization has been conducted under their joint administration.

*Resolved*, That in view of the very promising aspect of the Republic of Liberia, and especially the increasing spirit of emigration manifested in the numerous applications for the transportation of persons emancipated for the purpose; and, also, from free people of color who desire to remove thither, the Board

would earnestly recommend that renewed and more vigorous efforts be made by the several State Societies to raise funds and transmit them to the Treasurer of the Parent Society at Washington, in aid of the expenses necessarily called for during the present year.

Adjourned to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1850, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Concluding prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,  
*Chairman.*

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

### Statement for 1849.

By reference to the financial report on the next page it will be seen that the present indebtedness of the Society amounts to \$8,746 39. Of the debts due the Society only a very small part will be available during this year, toward the payment of what the Society owes. Therefore we must look to the public collections for means to pay our present debts.

To send to Liberia and support them six months, the 657 persons who want to go at present will require \$32,850. These two items make \$41,596 39. In addition to this are all the expenses of the home department of our operations, and the expenses necessarily devolving on the Society in Liberia. There is hardly a week passes that we do not receive some new applications for a passage to Liberia. Supposing the whole number who may yet apply to be only 400, we want for them \$20,000. So that the lowest estimate which can be made of the funds necessary to the increased demands of the Society this year is \$75,000.

Many of the emigrants now wanting to go to Liberia must be sent out soon. Probably before the 1st of May we shall have sent four expeditions.

From this fact it will be seen at once that there is no time to be lost by our friends who intend to aid us. We want funds immediately, and if they are not furnished us by our friends, we shall be compelled to borrow them. We call upon all to consider this fact very fully.

In this connection we refer to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, authorising the Executive Committee to receive all applications for a passage to Liberia, &c., and to rely upon the liberality of a benevolent public and the blessing of Heaven for the means to pay their expenses. This is our only reliance. Depending therefore on our friends and our auxiliary societies to send us the means, we shall go forward and send off as fast as we can those who want to go. We trust that the means will be furnished.

Dr.

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,  
From 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.*

Cr.

To Cash in hand per last report, - - -	\$268 46	\$2,573 77
Balances due the Society per last report, - - -	7,376 54	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		
Donations - - - -	18,725 04	
Colonial Store, - - - -	8,161 58	
Colony of Liberia, - - - -	55 00	
Legacies, - - - -	2,530 00	
Emigrants, - - - -	9,458 43	
Subscriptions to the African Repository, - - -	1,371 65	
Other sources, - - - -	2,164 87	
Profit and Loss, - - - -	2 80	
Balances due by the Society this day, - - -	8,746 39	
	<hr/>	
	\$58,860 76	
By Balances due by the Society per last report,		
Payments for the following objects, to wit:		
Goods consigned to the Colonial Store for		
the purchase of territory, and other ex-		
penditures in Liberia, - - - -		10,326 45
Salaries of the Governor, Colonial Secre-		
tary and Clerk, support of Emigrants,		
schools, purchase of territory, public		
buildings, &c. - - - -		
Passage of Emigrants, &c. - - -		9,546 88
Salary of Secretary Am. Col. Society, rent		
of office, clerk hire, &c. - - -		19,697 50
Salaries of Agents; and other expenses in		
collecting funds, - - - -		2,447 09
Contingent expenses, - - - -		4,306 09
Paper for the African Repository, and		
printing, - - - -		277 71
Fees and other expenses in collecting		
legacies, - - - -		2,036 37
Profit and Loss, - - - -		149 00
Balances due the Society this day, - - -		592 60
	<hr/>	
	\$58,860 76	6,907 30

**COLONIZATION** Rooms, Washington, January 1st, 1849.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

**ANSON G. PHELPS,** { *Auditors.*  
**PAUL T. JONES,**

---

Address of Hon. R. W. Thompson.

---

## Addresses Delivered at the Annual Meeting.

THE HON. R. W. THOMPSON said:—

There is one fact connected with the introduction of the colored people into this country, which deserves a moment's consideration at the outset.

Who brought the Africans first into America? By what process were they introduced as slaves? Not by us. Not by our consent. The citizens of Virginia protested stoutly against the mother country for forcing them upon their new colony, contrary to the wishes and the interests of the colonists themselves. England brought them here! England pocketed their price, and for a series of years carried on the traffic as a source of gain.

Let this fact be borne in mind, in all our plans to improve *their* condition and *ours*.—The Africans were forced upon us at a time in their history when they were at the lowest point of humanity. They were heathens and barbarians. Their civil, social and religious condition was forlorn, almost beyond possibility of aggravation.

Their situation among us, though bad in itself, has had a redeeming influence upon them. They have been instructed in the arts of civilized life; many of them have been taught the rudiments of a common education, and upon hundreds of them Christianity has exerted its healing, saving power.

But still they have been in an unnatural condition among us, not calculated to secure either their or our highest welfare. This was early felt in Virginia, and the idea of *Colonization* was entertained—and Mr. Jefferson incorporated it in the first draft which he made of a Constitution for the State, shortly after the Declaration of Independence.

But no scheme of Colonization was perfected until the formation of

this Society, in which was engaged the best intellect of the nation. It is astonishing with what wisdom, prudence and foresight they acted. The subject was environed with difficulties. There was no record on any page of the world's history from which they could read lessons of instruction to guide them. In all the past there was no model which they could copy. And yet they were guided, Heaven guided doubtless, in the formation of a scheme which with scarcely a single alteration has been carried out with the most triumphant success. The policy of this Society is at once simple and safe. It exercises all needed safeguards to the rights and interests of all concerned. It does not interfere with the relation of master and slave. It does not offer any oppression or injustice to the free. It proposes to colonize with their own consent those who are free, and it appeals to the humane and philanthropic, it summons the highest motives of patriotism, and in the name of all that is noble and great, it calls for aid to carry out its designs of mercy!

With what success, the present prosperous condition of the independent Republic of Liberia can tell.

It has made the Bible the basis of all its operations. It has sent out the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the teacher, the Christian minister and the missionary, to a land shrouded in more than Egyptian darkness. With the Declaration of Independence in one hand, and divine benevolence in the other, it has gone forth to conquer, and the influence of these great truths has already been infused into that immense continent! There now stands that infant République, vigorous and healthful, like a young giant, shaking the dew from his mane!

## Address of Hon. R. W. Thompson.

Had it proposed to the master to break asunder and at once the bonds of his slave, and cast him helpless abroad upon the world, it would have failed in the accomplishment of any good. It is not even pretended that those who have urged this policy, have benefitted the slave or his master, or the country. But adopting the policy which it did, we stood ready, when an enlarged philanthropy should give freedom to a slave, to take him up, and place him in circumstances where that freedom would be a real blessing to him. Who is there that has seen the condition of the nominally free in the free States, but has felt that something more was necessary to his welfare than could possibly be gathered around him there? Every feeling of humanity is aroused in their behalf. But ingenuity and benevolence are both outwitted by the stern reality of the case. We may sympathise with them, we may extend a helping hand—but after all has been done that can be done in their behalf, they wither before the overpowering shadow of the Saxon, and the truth compels the acknowledgment that the white and the colored race cannot subsist together on terms of perfect equality. Hence the motives necessary to produce the full development of their powers cannot be brought to bear upon them here. If you propose to make them feel and think and act like men, you must open to them an unobstructed field. You must furnish them with the means of removal to a place where their natures will not be bound—where their aspirations will not be crushed—where they shall hold in their own grasp all that make men and freemen in the most favored country. Such a place is LIBERIA! There they have already displayed a mental energy which has astonished the world. And there too, when

civilization and Christian institutions shall have spread their influence far and wide, blessing and saving the millions now accessible to their influence, the question may be asked, as the past history of the race is reviewed, has no good influence sprung from the existence of slavery? It will then doubtless be seen that a wise Providence suffered their race to pass through a long season of depression, in order that ultimately they might be elevated. They were under a curse for sin. The trial was a very sore one. But the seeds were sown in their hearts as American bondsmen, which, when transplanted, sprang up in great glory and fruitfulness. Surely we may set this down as a signal instance of that wonderful Divine wisdom which “causes the wrath of man to praise Him, and restrains the remainder of His wrath.”

This fact cannot too frequently be impressed upon the American mind: How shall we get clear of the influences which almost daily agitate *this Hall*, and cause excitement and agitation which almost threaten the dissolution of this glorious Union?

Could there arise some one man, who by the greatness of his wisdom, the acuteness of his reasonings, and the variety and power of his council and his influence, could exorcise the spirit of fury and madness from all sections of the land, and breathe into this Hall that quietness and peace, that sublime union and fidelity which dignifies legislators and honors freemen, we should be almost tempted to pronounce him a second Washington! We should think of him at the same time that we think of the Father of his Country, who stood up in such sublime grandeur in a “time that tried men’s souls,” and consolidated the original union of these States, and gave the world its grandest illustration of freedom!

---

Resolution and Remarks of Hon. R. J. Walker.

---

This Union—I speak, I am sure, the sentiments of every heart here—this Union must not be dissolved. There are too many destinies depending on its perpetuation! It shall not be dissolved!

Is there then no common ground on which we can meet, and where we can harmoniously stand? There is! This Society is that blessed spot. In its organization, in its past history, in its present advocacy, I see enrolled a long list of worthies from the North and the South, the East and the West! All sections, all parties are represented here. And here, with safety and with success, may meet and mingle, all religious denominations, all patriots and philanthropists, all judges and legislators, and pour in this wide channel the swelling stream of their patriotism and benevolence! Is not this common ground? On it let us gather! and the world shall acknowledge the deed!

In conclusion, I cannot repress one thought. What a glorious Republic this American Union is! Can we compare it to any thing better than its Father, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the destinies of the world!" What a glorious chart of freedom our fathers left us. They sealed it with their blood! We have sworn to maintain its purity, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired! This can be done. Let us maintain the integrity, not of the States, but *of the Union of the States!* and to the latest generation our posterity shall be blessed in the deed.

The Hon. R. J. WALKER, said:—

Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction have witnessed the good

which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution. [Mr. Walker evidently spoke with much difficulty, owing to his feeble state of health; but he was listened to with the most profound attention.]

"Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

Address delivered by Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.

The Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL seconded this resolution, and said:—

Mr. President: I consider the resolution which the Hon. Secretary has offered, an admirable epitome of the past history, present condition, and urgent claims of the Colonization Scheme.

It is strange that such a subject as this should excite any emotions but the most generous and noble. And yet it is a fact, that there is scarcely a point in that resolution which has not awakened jealousy, excited suspicion, or given rise to some sinister designs.

But I am happy to believe that in this assembly we are all agreed as to the purity of the great principles of the colonization scheme, and their adaptation to benefit the two races now on this continent. And I am persuaded, that throughout the country a better public sentiment is beginning to prevail; that all harsh and angry feelings are becoming tranquilized; that animosity is greatly mitigated, if not destroyed. Indeed I do not understand how any one can look at the facts as they now stand forth to the world, and not be convinced of the great wisdom, and high claims of this enterprise.

This is a happy day for Liberia—once your *Colony*, but now an independent Republic! Who has not watched its rise and progress with deepest interest? With what anxious hearts the early pioneers have struggled on through toil and hardship, until now they stand up in a noble nationality and recognized independence! They have been admitted to an honorable standing among the nations of the earth!

I regret that other governments have gone ahead of our own, in that which was our peculiar work, and ought to have been our distinguished privilege! Humanity and justice demanded that we should extend to

that infant Republic the hand of encouragement, and award to them that acknowledgment of their independence which they undoubtedly deserve! They were once dwellers among us. They went forth from this land. Here they learned the first principles of government. They have adopted in the formation of their constitution the model of our own. They are the only republican government on that great continent. We ought to be proud of them, and acknowledge them as an additional evidence of the goodness of our own institutions! There is something very pleasantly significant in the flag of that Republic. The *stripes* are copies of those on our flag, thus indicating the country whence they sprung, and the *single star* tells us that amid our *stars* there was no home for them, that there is but one LIBERIA, but one single spot on the face of the whole earth where they can be men, and stand up in all the dignity of a renovated nature!

Under these circumstances I regret that our own country was not the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

It is pleasant, however, to see that the moment President Roberts set his foot on the shores of Europe—those shores on which “if a slave sets foot his chains fall off”—he is recognized as the chief executive officer of an independent nation should be.

As you have heard from the Secretary, England and France have both acknowledged the independence of Liberia. And, if I mistake not, a third government either has, or is about to do the same!

And when President Roberts had completed the business which took him to Europe, he was furnished by the Government of England with a passage for himself and family to Liberia in a government vessel. A

Address delivered by Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.

friend handed me this evening a London paper, which I now hold in my hand, containing a print of the departure from Liverpool of his Excellency. The fine sloop "Amazon" is drawn out, with the President on board, other vessels are firing a salute to that charming little British Queen, as in her yacht she glides along to hail the departure of the President, and wish him God speed on his voyage!

I trust, Mr. President, we shall not be long behind these most powerful governments of the old world in imitating the glorious example which they have set us; that we shall shortly acknowledge in every way that we can, a country that owes its existence to the divine benevolence of citizens of our own.

Our Government is not generally found behind in any good work. It is well known that we were the first to take a decided stand against the slave trade, to declare it a misdemeanor of the highest grade, and to punish it accordingly. We have ever resisted it as a gross outrage on humanity, not for a moment to be tolerated!

Consistency therefore requires that we should extend our sympathy and our comity to that people who have done more, a hundred fold, to put down the slave trade than we ever have done, or with our present policy can do. They have done a noble work! And they are yet extending their influence farther and abolishing that horrid traffic to the utmost limit of their power. We can aid them and we must do it.

It may not be unprofitable in this connection to allude to an institution in France, the existence of which throws some additional light on the wisdom of the scheme of colonization which we have been pursuing. There was formed in Paris in 1838 the "African Institution," for the purpose of colonizing Africa, for the

redemption of the native tribes, and the extinction of the slave trade. It originated in the belief that the only way to accomplish these desirable results was to transplant the institutions of civilization, education, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the arts, social and political economy, literature and the fine arts, all these were to be carried to Africa by Africans themselves, and planted and nurtured by them, until they should increase and spread from one extremity of the land to the other, and having circled the whole country, should penetrate the interior, until every valley and mountain, every hill and plain, should become vocal with the songs of civilized men!

This was a private enterprise in the beginning, but the then Government made some appropriations to aid it, and the present Government may do the same, and it may yet accomplish great good.

It may be worth while to turn our attention to the slave trade—to its early history—to that Dutch vessel which brought the first hundred Africans into Virginia and sold them for slaves. There grew up a singular state of things in England after this. The British Government obtained a sort of monopoly of the slave trade, and carried it on as a great money making scheme! the British Government was put in possession of the power to extend the slave trade, and to farm it out, as it were. Their immense wealth and power were enlisted in the traffic. They brought them, as we heard this night, to this country. It was in vain that laws were passed prohibiting their introduction. The South protested. The Pilgrim came and poured his offering at the shrine of liberty. The Quaker came and stood beside the Southern Planters and the Pilgrim, and they all united in deprecating a traffic so odious!

---

Address delivered by Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.

---

Why did not the British Government hear them, and obey the dictates of humanity and abandon the traffic? It was not merely that they loved the gain of it! they had a motive above and beyond that. They wanted to break down the liberty of this country—they wanted to destroy the independence of the states! and they believed that the most effectual way was to fasten slavery upon us. But they have not succeeded in *this effort*, any better than they did in *that other* attempt to crush our rising greatness, when it became so vigorous as to be no longer held under their yoke! They however have entailed a curse upon us. They have done a deep and lasting injury to the Africans and to our own country.

It is to alleviate, to remove these evils, that this Society was formed. It is in this noble work that it has so perseveringly labored, and been so astonishingly successful.

The great effort of the Colonization Society is, with gradual and useful efforts, to bring about a separation of the two races, a result alike beneficial to them both: to restore to Africa her children, taken from her by avarice and cupidity, restored to her by benevolence and liberality; and by means of them to spread her benign influence of Christianity, and the useful institutions of civilization among her native tribes. The patrons of Colonization and the citizens of Liberia desire that the most friendly relations should subsist between the two countries; that commerce should bring to both enriching treasures! They want to send to us their camwood, their palm oil, their ivory, their gums, and their coffee—and they want from us in return our tobacco, and our powder, and the thousand articles which teem from our manufactories.

We say not too much when we speak of Colonization as the great

safety valve of this Union! It furnishes to the colored race an opportunity to escape from a country where their condition is the most unhappy. It affords to us an opportunity to repair in some small degree the breaches which we have made upon their race for centuries past; and to offer some slight atonement for the wrongs which we have done them.

The only reasonable objection which can be made to the Society is the smallness of its means. This only shows that the Government ought to take it up; that government vessels ought to be employed in transporting all who are anxious to go! That the state governments ought to make annual appropriations for this purpose.

If we consult the statistics of the northern parts of the country in Philadelphia or New York, or any place where they are treated as well as they are any where, show that, while in the south they increase with great rapidity, at the north they are not more numerous than they were 20 years ago.

What is the influence from this state of things? Why that even in the free states they are under disabilities which they cannot surmount—that the only mode of permanently benefitting them, and redeeming our country, is to remove them from their present disadvantageous position, and place them on the bold, broad platform of freedom, where unfettered and free as the air they breathe, they may exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of freeman, unawed and unimpressed by the presence of a dissimilar race.

These are some of the considerations which give to the Colonization scheme its grandeur and importance, and should gather around it the warmest sympathy and most liberal aid of the wise and the good in all parts of our land.

Address delivered by Hon. R. M. McLane.

Hon. R. M. McLANE said : It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the A. C. S., I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the U. S. on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstan-

ces whatever, be elevated on the other.

Here then, we stand bound by the very Constitution of the Society, not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever. Leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people from a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the U. S. Government had been the *first* to step forward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race, shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements

Address delivered by Hon. R. M. McLane.

on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast.

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the A. C. S. may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work.—Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland—and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a prac-

tical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States and to enquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers. On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why

---

Address delivered by Hugh Maxwell, Esq.

---

not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed!

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefitted by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security wherever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond what ever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly en-

larged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., of New York, commenced his address by some allusion to remarks which had been made by the other gentlemen, and then said,

I suppose, Mr. President, we are met here to encourage each other in this great work of colonization. For one, I feel great confidence in this Society, and in the Republic of Liberia. I regret that the United States Government has not acknowledged the independence of that infant nation. It is worthy of such recognition: and it is a political duty, and a religious duty on the part of the United States to grant it.

The South are greatly interested in Colonization. The large free population there, are in circumstances demanding attention. Mr. Jefferson, and all the wise statesmen of Virginia, repudiated the idea that the colored race could find a permanent quiet home on this continent, and they all sought a means of relief in the establishment of a refuge elsewhere for the free and those who might be set free.

The Society has had to encounter many obstacles. Do you remember the death of *Mills* and *Ashmun*, and the pioneer colonists? How have the difficulties been overcome? By a firm trust in God. Under his gracious Providence colonization has gone on, till now we behold the result, a nation on the western coast of Africa, admitted to an honorable standing among the nations of the earth. Industry marks their various settlements. Wisdom guides the councils of their legislators. Social civilities govern their intercourse with each other. They feel none of that sickly sentimental delicacy which is felt here.

Remarks by Mr. Maxwell—Position of the Am. Col. Soc.

These are some of the benefits of the scheme. Others are found in the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of the natives.

I am glad to see England take the stand that she has now taken. I cannot however forget some circumstances connected with the past. It is worthy of note, just at this time, that the British Government now so anxious to make a display of their philanthropy and willingness to acknowledge Liberia, during all the discussions of Peel and Palmerston touching the slave trade, and the measures most effectual for its suppression, no allusion was ever made to Liberia and her influence! Until Roberts went to England, and was acknowledged as the head of the Republic, it had never been mentioned that Liberia existed with such power, for the suppression of the slave trade.

May we not hope that now they will pay Mr. Benson of Bassa for the vessel and goods which a British officer took from him without the least shadow of excuse?

I do not intend to go into the subject—but let me just inquire what are

the apparent motives of England in the policy which she has now adopted? The English Government knows very well that Liberia will grow up and become one of the most powerful and prosperous governments on the African continent; that there is every probability that Sierra Leone will ultimately fall in and become a part of that great free Republic of Liberia, and that this Republic, the only one on the face of the earth where the colored people have a fair chance, will still spread and extend its possessions for thousands of miles along the coast and back into the interior and become possessors of that vast country, and control the trade and the capital and the commerce thereof! And she wants to come in for her full share of that commerce. She now has nearly the whole of it. The vessels of other countries amount to comparatively nothing. She intends it shall so continue.

Mr. Maxwell closed his speech with an earnest appeal to all to come and help forward the cause by every means in their power.

#### Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.

THE American Colonization Society was organized for the purpose of making an experiment of what could be done for the elevation of the colored race. It has succeeded to an extent beyond any original expectation. With small means, with inexperience, against numerous obstacles, and surrounded by difficulties, it has colonized in Africa, with their own consent, a population who have formed and are capable of maintaining a prosperous and independent government.

The work is now comparatively easy. All the preliminaries are settled. All the plans are laid. All the means are understood. The business is reduced to a perfect system. The settlements in Liberia are capable of receiving new emigrants to any extent, and rendering them comfortable. There are many more persons anxious to emigrate than the Society has means to accommodate.

The Society has therefore, by this fact, shown what could be done if the adequate means were at com-

---

The Society's possessions.—Appropriations already made.

---

mand. It has demonstrated the possibility of removing the whole free population from the United States in such a manner as would greatly improve their condition, and in many important respects ameliorate the state of society among ourselves.

The Society has expended on the work already done, nearly a million of dollars. It has to show for this, a capital stock, as it were, of very large value. It has a territory of more than 12,000 square miles under its control. It has a well organized government, with laws and institutions, and schools and churches, and farms, and workshops, and commerce, and houses and physicians, and a knowledge of the diseases of the country, and an influence over the natives, and a thousand other means and appliances of civilization, whose value is not to be measured by dollars and cents. It has taken not merely the above sum of money to purchase the present possessions of the Society. There have also been expended many years of hard labor, and deep thought of officers and agents of the Society, but poorly paid for by their salaries; the time and labor and zeal of all the early colonists, and the lives too of the many agents and colonists who have fallen victims to their zeal in the cause, and the unavoidable casualties incident to any new enterprise of the kind.

The Society has also a most valuable and available interest in the hearts of the American people. It possesses their confidence. They consider the

scheme of colonization both desirable and practical. This is the product of more than thirty years cultivation!

In estimating therefore the present position of the enterprise, all these facilities for *future enlarged operations* must be taken into consideration.

It was never imagined that the Colonization Society would be able to accomplish all the good contemplated, by *private resources* alone. The completion of the work, the ultimate success, must depend on the patronage of the general and state governments. This was contemplated in the original formation of the Society. Hence we find in the 2d article of the constitution of the Society this clause, "the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the general government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject." The Society has ever fondly hoped to obtain this patronage, and not entirely without success. The State of Maryland several years since made a liberal appropriation "to aid in colonizing such free persons from that State as wish to go, and such slaves as may hereafter become free." Tennessee also made an appropriation of \$10 a head for each one whom the Society removed from that State, for several years. Virginia also made a very large appropriation, which however was rendered unavailable to the Society by certain limitations and restrictions upon its application.

---

Constitutional power of the General and State Governments.

---

The time has now come when the resources of the Society must be very greatly enlarged, or it cannot accomplish one half of the work which it is earnestly called upon to undertake. Something therefore must now be done, compared with which, all the past is as nothing.

This whole nation is now summoned by the highest considerations of duty, interest and charity, to come forward and aid in the work. A spirit should go abroad through all the land, kindling the hearts of the people, and calling upon every lover of man and of God, to bring forward his contributions to aid in accomplishing a work on which depends our nation's highest glory and Africa's redemption! Ten thousand hearts should respond to every appeal of the Society, and ten thousand hands should be stretched out with the necessary relief.

But this is not all. The time has now fully come, when the State Legislatures and the General Government should take the subject in hand and make liberal appropriations to help it forward.

There can scarcely be a doubt in any unprejudiced mind that the general and State governments have the constitutional power to appropriate money in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Society. Every reason and argument which commends the scheme to the support of the individual citizens of this nation, commends it to the patronage of the nation itself. Every motive which induces the citizen of a State to con-

tribute to the removal of the free people from that State, should operate upon the State itself or the government therecf. If the presence of the various tribes of Indians in our midst was a great evil, which the government was called upon to mitigate, and if a great national good was done by removing them beyond our borders: then surely is the existence of the colored race in the United States a great political evil, and their removal would be an immense national blessing. And if the government had power to act in the one case, has it not power to act in the other? On the other hand, if their presence in the United States has been a political good, a social blessing to us, but not to them, then are we bound as a nation, in view of the injury we have done them, and their degradation to which we have largely contributed, to bestow on them the richest gifts and the costliest blessings which we are able. There is a moral fitness in this which commends itself to every mind. The work to be done is a great one, and is worthy of a nation like this!

In the succeeding pages we present two arguments in favor of State appropriations, from two different sources, presented to two different legislatures. One of them has been prepared by our agent in Ohio, and presents the considerations which should induce the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation for the removal of any of their free colored people who want to go to Liberia. The other was prepared by

---

Memorials and Petitions recommended.

---

our agent in Virginia, and laid before the Virginia Legislature. It shows considerations which should induce them to render aid immediately. We present these together, as they represent in a certain sense, the two great sections of the Union.

We beg to commend them to the earnest consideration of every person into whose hands they may come. The appeals are forcible; the occasion great, and the good to be accomplished unbounded!

It is probably not going too far to say, that could the citizens of those two States give a direct vote, there would be an overwhelming majority in each in favor of making an immediate and liberal appropriation. Had we space here to go into the argument, we could prove conclusively that the American people are sensible of the merits of Colonization, and that an appropriation by the general government would meet the hearty concurrence of the great body of them. Let any person call to mind the fact that the Legislatures of more than half the States have passed resolutions approving of the object and operations of the Society, and recommending its general support; that the most distinguished men in every part of the Union, and in every political party, have been the advocates of the Society; that the leading ecclesiastical bodies of every denomination of Christians have expressed their approval of the Society, and urged the propriety of the general and State governments making appropriations; and that wherever you

meet with any company of individuals and converse with them five minutes on the subject, you will find a majority of them in favor of the general and State governments aiding in Colonization—and he will soon be convinced that there is no enterprise on earth, which has enlisted in its favor so much of the sympathy and interest of the whole American people as the scheme of Colonization. There is no other enterprise to the advancement of which the general and State governments could devote their means, and meet with as hearty approval from as many of our citizens. And could our various legislators know the public sentiment of their constituents, there is not a doubt that they would, without delay, take action on this subject.

One thing therefore becomes manifestly and urgently the duty of the friends of Colonization in every State and part of the country during the present year, viz: to prepare and send up memorials and petitions in every form and in the strongest language, to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and in all the State Legislatures. This ought to be begun at once, and carried on faithfully throughout all the year. Every village and hamlet ought to send up its memorial. Every church and society ought to present its prayer. Every patriot and philanthropist ought to urge his petition. Let the public sentiment in favor of the Society be organized and consolidated, and rolled in upon our legislators with such respectful ur-

Duty of the friends of Colonization.—Memorial of David Christy, Esq.

gency and power that they can no longer hesitate as to the path of both duty and interest.

In conclusion, we beg leave to suggest that the destinies of the free people, now in this country, are in a very important sense, soon to be settled. Their number is increasing. In many quarters they and their friends, so called, are making violent efforts to bring them up to a social and political equality with the whites in this country. Several States have already acted on the subject, and adversely to their feelings and wishes. Other States must soon follow. The subject is pressed upon their attention in a manner they cannot resist. In most instances we can now tell what will be done, when the time for definitive action comes.

In these circumstances the friends of Colonization cannot mistake their duty. Every possible means should be used to diffuse throughout the whole community correct information, so that whatever is done, may be done understandingly and according to truth. It must not be forgotten by our legislators while they are providing for their own security, and the welfare and peace of their offspring, that as a Christian nation, we owe an immense debt to those

who have been the victims of avarice and oppression; and that we are bound to offer them a comfortable and secure home in the land of their ancestors, and to make provision for their removal there. We hold it therefore to be a sacred duty of the general and the State governments to take this work in hand and carry it forward with all the vigor possible. As a nation we are bound to restore to Africa all her children who are willing to return. We are bound to pay her the debt, which centuries of patient suffering have given her the irresistible right to demand of us. Every State is bound to make provision for the welfare and happiness of the free people resident in it. If, for this purpose, wisdom and prudence point to their removal to Liberia, the State is bound to make the appropriations indispensable to accomplish it.

Here then we leave the subject, trusting that our friends will not let the present year pass, without having exerted every influence both to increase the voluntary contributions to the Society, and to memorialize their respective legislators on the subject.

W. McLAIN, Sec. A. C. S.  
COLONIZATION ROOMS,

*Washington City, Jan. 1849.*

### Memorial.

To the Hon. the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, acting as agent of the American Colonization Society, would respectfully ask leave to call your attention to

the following facts connected with the position which the State of Ohio occupies in reference to the free colored population of the United States.

A careful examination of the census tables,

## Emigration to the Western States.—Increase in Ohio.

together with a knowledge of many other facts connected with the subject, proves, very clearly, that the Ohio valley must soon become the home of a large proportion of the free colored people.

The ratio of increase of this class of our population, when not affected by emancipations, is two per cent. per annum. This fact being known, it is easy to determine the extent of the increase or decrease in any State or group of States.

Previous to 1800 the six New England States had large accessions of the people of color, by emigration from the States lying South of them. But during the next forty years, ending with 1840, their ratio of increase was rapidly diminished, and fell so far below the natural rate that, from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, they had an increase, in these ten years, of only 83 persons. The aggregate for the whole period stands thus: In 1810 they had a free colored population of 19,488, and in 1840 but 21,279, being an increase of only 1,791, while their natural increase, if retained, would have augmented their numbers to 31,188. This diminution must have been caused by emigration back again towards the South.

While this rapid emigration from these north-eastern states was progressing, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had a corresponding increase, showing that the current of emigration was southwards. But from 1830 to 1840, these states also commenced repelling their free colored population, and the ratio of increase was reduced to 1 per cent. per annum, being considerably below the natural increase.

Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, also repulsed nearly one half of their natural increase between 1830 and 1840, proving that the tide of emigration from the more northern states, had not flowed in that direction.

On turning to the west, we find that while this continuous stream of colored emigrants has been pouring out of all the states north-east, east, and south-east of us, they have been concentrating with almost equal rapidity in the Ohio valley.

Look at the facts. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in 1800, had only 500 free persons of color in their bounds. In 1810 they had increased to 2,905, in 1820 to 6,598, in 1830 to 14,834, in 1840 to 28,105, and if the influx since 1840 has equaled the previous period, and it has no doubt been greater, these three states will, at this moment, have a colored population of 50,000. Of this number the share of Ohio is 30,000.

To afford a more striking contrast of the position in which we stand, as compared with the six New England States, it is only necessary to say that the ratio of increase of the colored population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1820 to 1830, doubled their number in eight years, while that of the for-

mer States would require, to double their colored population, a period of *two hundred and fifty-six years*.

But to evade a charge of a want of candor in selecting a short period, and that the most favorable for our purpose, let us embrace a longer space of time, and we have still more startling results.

Taking then, a period of forty years, from 1800 to 1840, we find that the six New England States, where the greatest efforts have been made in behalf of the colored man, did not increase their colored population quite *one third*, while Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have doubled, *fifty-five times* on their original number. Our increase, therefore, when compared with theirs, for a period of forty years, is as 53 to 5.

From all these facts, it appears that causes, having a uniform action and producing uniform results, are exerting a repelling influence upon the free colored population of the *fifteen States* above named, and that nearly the whole current of this emigration, thus set in motion, is pouring into the Ohio valley. And further, the events which have transpired in many of the slave States, since the last census, teach us that these repelling causes are augmenting instead of diminishing their force. These influences have also been extended to many of the States not above named, and the conclusion is therefore forced upon us, that the Ohio valley is now the focus towards which nearly the entire free-colored emigration of the country is concentrating.

Nor can we check this movement by any ordinary precautions, were we disposed to make the effort, because we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which compel them to leave the other States. We cannot change the climate of the north-east, nor mould the African constitution so that it may endure the rigors of its winters; and much less can we impart to the colored man a spirit of energy and activity in business which shall enable him to compete with the New-Englander. We are still less able to roll back the mighty wave of foreign emigration, which, annually, supplies to the east a surplus of cheap labor, and drives the man of color from his employments and compels him to wander to the west in search of bread. And it is still more impracticable for us to induce the slave States to repeal the laws and give up the prejudices which drive out the free colored man from amongst them.

In view, then, of all these facts, it appears evident that we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which force the colored man into the west, and that the Ohio valley is therefore to become the asylum for the victims of slave oppression, and has been selected by the colored man as the theatre upon which the great battle for the achievement of his rights is to be fought.

It is also a fact, equally well known, that

## Ohio in Africa.—Emigrants and Delegates.

there is a fixedness of purpose in the great majority of our white citizens, never to grant the colored race equal social and political privileges within the limits of the State.

What course should be adopted by your honorable body, under these circumstances, to guard against the difficulties and collisions to be apprehended from a greater increase of colored men amongst us, your petitioner will not venture to advise; but will proceed to the presentation of the object in view in offering this memorial.

The framers of the constitution under which you act, never designed to Africanize the State; and its white citizens, judging from past and present indications, will yet oppose, to the utmost, any change of that instrument which will give to colored men equal social and political privileges. This decision is not the result of hostility to the colored man, but is based upon the conviction that the true interests of both classes will be best promoted by a separate political organization. It is unwise, therefore, for any one to urge them to a prolonged and fruitless warfare for citizenship in Ohio. And such a course seems, at the present moment, to be particularly unwise, when all the advantages of social, civil, and religious liberty, everything for which they are here pleading for in vain, is now freely offered to them in the new Republic of Liberia, by the united voices of 80,000 freemen.

But besides the advantages offered by Liberia to the colored men of Ohio, there is a much more munificent gift awaiting their acceptance.

It has been believed, for a few years past, that there is sufficient talent and intelligence amongst the colored men of the west, if called into action under favorable circumstances, to achieve the great object they have in view—their intellectual and moral elevation. Fully convinced of this fact, an appeal was made to the public last April, for funds to purchase additional territory on the coast of Africa, to form a new State for colored emigrants from the Ohio valley, where they may be able to give an example of their capacity for self government.

The first response to that appeal has been an offer, by a gentleman of ample means, to purchase two hundred miles of coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, as soon as it can be had on reasonable conditions. This territory he will offer to the colored people of the west upon which to organize a new State, in connection with Liberia, to be called *Ohio in Africa*.

The work now to be commenced, and in the accomplishment of which your co-operation is solicited, is the prosecution of the enterprise here proposed. There are in Ohio, a large number of colored men who express a willingness to emigrate to Liberia, as soon as they can be convinced of the truthfulness of the reports in relation to the present prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. The re-

cognition of its independence by England and France, and the neglect of our government to extend to it the same courtesy, is beginning to dispel the illusion that African colonization is a scheme of the slaveholder. The prejudices of colored men against colonization are now beginning to yield. But they still distrust white men, and wish to send out colored delegates to investigate the claims of Liberia to the colored man's attention, and to judge whether Africa is a suitable theatre for the future struggle of the colored race for national existence and national independence. They should not be asked to bear the expense of these delegates. The colonization society is willing to afford to such a delegation every facility in their passage out to Africa, but the funds placed at its disposal must be appropriated to defray the expenses of emigrants and not of delegates.

Under these circumstances we are constrained to appeal to your honorable body for aid in this important crisis in the affairs of African colonization. And there is much to encourage us in adopting decisive measures to divert the current of emigration towards Liberia. All the delegates who have gone out, recently, bring back favorable reports. The colored people of Illinois sent out one last year, who has returned, and a large number have resolved to emigrate, nine of whom will leave in the next expedition. Indiana presents a list of fifty emigrants who are enrolled for Liberia, twenty-seven of whom are also to sail with those of Illinois. The leader of this band, the Rev. Mr. FINNEY, a colored man, has pledged himself to settle in our *Ohio in Africa* as soon as the scheme is perfected. The Rev. Moses WALKER, a colored man, of Portland, Jefferson county, Ohio, who also visited Africa last year, has returned and reports favorably. He will remove to Liberia with his family, but is anxious to traverse the State and make his report personally to the colored people before he leaves. The Colonization Society are desirous of thus employing him, but are unable on account of their having pledged themselves, the last year, to send out 1010 emigrants. The Society are also desirous of engaging some of the present citizens of Liberia, who have long resided in the Colony, to visit the West, and present the facts, in relation to the new Republic, before the colored people.

In this emergency, and in view of the great importance of disabusing the minds of colored men on the question of colonization, and of encouraging their emigration to Liberia, or to Ohio in Africa, it is respectfully requested that you make a suitable appropriation to aid the American Colonization Society for a few years to come, in carrying out its designs in relation to the colored people of Ohio, and in promoting the spirit of emigration to Liberia.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID CHRISTY,  
Agent of Am. Col. Soc. for the State of Ohio.

Mr. Jefferson's plan.—Formation of the Colonization Society.

*Memorial to the Legislature of Virginia.*

THE Report of the *Special Committee*, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which recommends the removal of the free people of color from the Commonwealth, will soon call you to deliberate on a subject of grave import. You will give it, I doubt not, your well-studied and matured consideration; holding it neither too delicate a subject to be approached, nor too difficult for legislation.—The time has fully come when, if we do not boldly grapple the difficulties and control them, they will control us.

Slavery was not of voluntary adoption by those who constructed the elements of society in this Commonwealth. Introduced by the authority of Great Britain, it was found at the period of our independence a constituent of the body politic; was subsequently recognized by the Federal and State constitutions, and became a part of our inheritance. It is, therefore, politically and socially, *constitutional*. Yet like all other things human and earthly, it has difficulties and evils. These were so distinctly perceived by the foresight of our ancestors, that they resisted the introduction of the system itself and sought to avert it. When introduced they labored to mitigate its evils to both races, and make the institution, if possible, a blessing to each. How far this christian effort has been faithfully and successfully pursued, we are willing our enemies themselves should tell to the world in the facts they are compelled to record, and out of which ages to come will form their estimate of our character. Let us leave all feverish anxieties on that subject, and go boldly forward in the high duty imposed by Providence on us now.

Among the evils that are contingent to slavery, may be reckoned a large class of *free colored people*, the descendants of slaves, constituting a *lower caste* in society, and yet elevated above the slaves whence they originated. This evil was early contemplated by far reaching and patriotic minds, defined and sought to be modified or averted.

Mr. Jefferson, as early as 1777, proposed to the Legislature of Virginia, to be incorporated in the revised code of the State, a plan for colonizing the free colored population. This is the earliest conception distinctly announced of a plan for African Colonization. The magnitude of the enterprise and the state of the country, then at war, prevented at that time, the prosecution of the plan. Dr. Thornton, a native of Virginia, and resident at Washington, attempted ten years afterwards, to form a company of free blacks to emigrate and establish a colony on the coast of Africa. This also proved abortive for want of means. The legislature of Virginia took action on the subject in the year 1800, and again in 1816; and Mr. Jefferson continued to agitate it until the formation of the Colonization Society, in December, 1816, at the city of Washington.

Although eminent and good men from other States were concerned in the construction of this noble Society, and to the honored name of Finley is correctly attributed the principal instrumentality in its actual organization—yet the mighty conception may be found in our Virginia, the “Mother of States;” and the embryo of this great political structure may be traced to the brain of the author of the Declaration of Independence, who is now seen to be the real Jupiter of that political Minerva, the young

## Probable increase of the Colored Population of Virginia.

"Republic of Liberia." Liberia is indeed our twin sister; finds her rights asserted in the same declaration; and though of longer gestation is now triumphantly born, and destined like us to regulate and govern a continent, with our liberal constitution adopted as hers, and the Bible as her great moral code.

Standing by the birth of the Colonization Society or aiding in its incipiency, we find Bushrod Washington its first President, and Henry Clay its second—John Randolph, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Judge Marshall, Bishop Meade, John Taylor of Caroline, Andrew Jackson, C. F. Mercer, F. S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, and others, Virginians by birth and in feeling, though citizens of the world by their works. We will seek in the labors of that Society a co-operation suited to the part we took in its formation and to the inheritance we claim in its fame. But for the present I return.

The free people of color, now numbering not less than 60,000 in Virginia and increasing more than four hundred per cent. in fifty years, will, without some action to prevent it, form a population of 240,000 in the year 1900, a period that will arrive during the natural life of our children. In 1950 our grand children will encounter this population increased to a numerical force of about one million—thirty per cent. greater than our present white population—and our great grand children will see a free black population of 4,000,000 in Virginia. In order to realize how near in time this result is to our own day, we have only to reflect that the active men of the present time—many whom I address as legislators—are descendants of the fathers of our independence of only the second and third generations. Some, who now live, may, before they die, see the free black popula-

tion of Virginia, greater in number than the present white population.

It is readily admitted that various causes may occur to modify these calculations. But it is enough that they are seen to be the natural results of an uninterrupted progress of existing causes, and therefore possible—even probable. For, while the wide west and south-west are inviting with still stronger motives the emigration of our sons, the barriers to the emigration of our free blacks to other States are multiplied and strengthened, both by legislation and popular expression. While, therefore, our white population may be stationary, or decreased by emigration, the free blacks will be steadily advancing in an increasing ratio. But I have no time to multiply these and similar aspects of the subject. Every reflecting mind will develope them.

Connected with this series of numerical calculations, however, I ask the consideration of the fact, that history furnishes no instance of one people residing in the midst of another people as a lower CASTE, and excluded from an equality of civil rights, that have stopped short of violence and rebellion so soon as their strength gave reasonable hope of a successful struggle.

Mr. Jefferson perceived distinctly this evil when the cloud was not yet larger than a man's hand, and he endeavored to brush it away. It has, however, been suffered to increase till it lowers now on the horizon, and before our children's children shall occupy our places, it will obscure the sun and settle upon our fair land a darkness that may be felt. Those degenerate sons of illustrious sires who say, "let posterity take care of that," *should be rebuked*. Those who periled their lives for our liberties, said not so—else we now had been riveted to a hopeless despotism.

Example of St. Domingo.—Result of equality.

The question which now requires your investigation is "*How shall we legislate for our free colored population?*" The answer, which instructs the legislator, is given in all History, and is unequivocal: They must either be *amalgamated* with the whites and thereby annihilated as an inferior caste;—or *raised* to a civil and social equality—or *removed*. It will be my object at a future time to show that the last is the only remedy;—that it may be done by consent of both parties—that it ought to be done, and that now is the time to do it.

I have said that the rapid increase of the free colored population of Virginia will soon bring us to the conviction that they must either be annihilated as an *inferior caste* by *amalgamation* with the whites, or raised by law and common consent to a civil and social equality, or be removed from the State.

The first cannot be. Even abolitionists revolt at it when practically urged, and plainly show that their sympathies are factitious and unnatural, and therefore not only impracticable in the experiment, but null and void as a moral obligation. This inferior caste can never be lost by amalgamation.

It is equally certain that they can never be raised to an equality in civil and social rights and privileges. This may be attempted—but it will be a failure. It has been attempted; but when has the experiment ever succeeded? Let St. Domingo give the answer, full of solemn instruction and full of warning. Soon after the early introduction of slavery into that Island, the spirit of emancipation began to create there as it has done here, a free colored population, an inferior degraded *caste*.—When in 1790 their number began to approximate to that of the whites, they petitioned to be admitted to the rights

of suffrage and other privileges of free citizens. The National Assembly of France decreed—what the Colonial authorities rejected—the *civil and social equality of the free negroes*. In the progress of events these soon made common cause with the slaves, civil war ensued, and the Island was deluged in blood till the whites were exterminated.

As far as the experiment has proceeded the results have been strikingly similar. Their number, increasing at a ratio much greater than the whites, will bring their tread upon our heels before the generation now cradled and in their nurses' arms shall have acted their part on the stage of life and died. They will naturally be clamorous for privileges. They will be urgent in petition, then in argument, then in demand. They will be first persuasive, then accusatory, and finally insolent. They are *men*, and even if we had no record of history, in which to read the future by the past, we may know what they will do! And will they find no sympathy, no co-operation, no aid from the whites? He must be a dull scholar indeed, who, even without the teachings of history, cannot *infer* the future from the present. You have made a law that the slave emancipated, shall leave the State. But you need not be told how often this law is violated, and how many may be found in every country, retained contrary to the law by a common sympathy in their behalf. It is a generous impulse which violates the law;—but a judicious law which demands a suppression of those sympathies. Thus are the free blacks increasing rapidly by the double process of birth and emancipation.

Extension of privilege is the order of every community and wider room is yielded at every demand. I come not to "repress this genial current

The appropriation of \$90,000 in 1833, could now be made available.

of the soul." I am not prepared to say the free people of color yet have the point of elevation assigned to them which they deserve—and some of them are very meritorious. But we look beyond the present. Where do these paths lead to? What is the point to which these finger boards we now read direct us? What are the tendencies, consequences of what we are now doing? As certain as there is no assignable limit to human progress, we shall in process of time find this class of our population requiring more room and demanding more privileges, 'till they will come to the doors of your legislative halls and ask: "Are we not men—men of property, of intelligence, and of numbers sufficient to be known, recognized, heard *among you?*" I will not assume to write this history in detail. What it must be in effect all, not politically blind, can see. When it comes to this or anything like it, the answer must be like that of the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo. The rest is known. They can never be admitted to an *equality in civil and social privileges*. It only remains, then, that they be *removed* from the State. It will be my next object to show that this *may* be done, that it *ought* to be done, and done *now*.

If we have calculated and reasoned rightly, the removal of the free colored population from the State is now *desirable*, and will soon become *absolutely necessary*.

The question then arises, Can it be done—ought it to be done, and *done now?* We answer affirmatively—It *can, ought* and *must* be done.

They can be removed and settled in Liberia. Remaining here, we hold them unchangeably disfranchised and degraded. Can it be doubted, then, that we do our duty if when our safety and interests require their removal, we place them

in a community of free men, themselves free and equal, the proprietors in fee simple of the soil they cultivate, and under the protection of good laws like our own in their fatherland. This we may do by providing for their emigration and settlement in Liberia.

By an act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1833, an appropriation was made of \$90,000 to be paid in five annual instalments for the deportation of the free colored people to Liberia—thirty dollars to each emigrant. No part of this appropriation was ever drawn from the Treasury, because no voluntary emigrants were to be found.

Now if the Legislature, instead of a forcible removal of this people, should revive the act of 1833, making an appropriation of \$90,000, or what would be still better, twice that sum, what would be the effect? Would the free negroes avail themselves of the provision? And if they should, would its disbursements make any sensible impression on their numbers, either to extinguish or greatly reduce them? Are they willing to go? Can they be induced to go?

That the appropriation could now be easily applied to its object, there can be no reasonable doubt. It may readily be shown that Liberia is the proper home of the free colored man. He can be made to see that. It was very different in 1833, when the former invitation was extended to him and rejected. Liberia was then a colony, struggling with difficulties incident to its unsettled state, its climate not well defined, its virgin soil hardly turned by the plough-share, its resources not developed, not even counted in their number and value, the savage border tribes still restless and of doubtful friendship, and all the early calamities of the colony in its infant state still

---

Increase in the number of applicants for emigration.

---

fresh in recollection. Now the Republic of Liberia stands among the nations of the earth, recognized by other nations, inviting the emigrant to a free government of constitutional laws; to a soil not surpassed in fertility; to social, intellectual and religious privileges by no means inferior to those he leaves. We say, then, he may become a *voluntary* emigrant, because it is for his interest to go. It is not expatriation, but rather the return of the exile home. So he sees it, when he looks beyond his prejudices to the facts in the case.

But we are not left to probabilities in this matter. We are told by those who have addressed them on the subject, that they are easily made to desire a removal to Liberia. Receiving the facts in the case well authenticated, they say—“*let us go to our father land.*” The Colonization Society has now more applicants than means of transportation. This is the natural flow of the current when unobstructed. When Paul Cuffee, a noble negro of Bedford, Mass., carried the first emigrants to Africa in 1815, a company of 28 in his own ship, at his own expense, it was believed every man of color in New England was then anxious to go. Would we know why this current has been checked and turned back?—we must ask the abolitionists of the North—not Virginia, whose legislature repeated in 1816 her testimony of 1800, and has uniformly adhered to the opinions of her great statesmen, early and uniformly expressed.

Having then, arrived at the conclusion that the emigration of our free colored people can be secured—it only remains that we consider the ways, the means, and obligation.—*How can it be done? Ought it be done?*

The only question now is, *Can*

*we make an appropriation available to the great object of universal desire—the entire removal of the free colored population?* We suppose now they are willing.—The Colonization Society for \$50 take out an emigrant in their Packet and settle him on five acres of land, which is made his own in fee simple, and provide, for him sustenance and medical attendance for six months. This they are constantly doing. They have by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause, sent out nearly one thousand within the last year, and 6,000 in all. Let there be an appropriation of \$30,000 a year for five years, and let the amount appropriated to each emigrant be limited to \$25. This will deport 1,200. We may suppose that number will be found, who with suitable direction and encouragement will readily exert themselves to earn a sum equal to the State appropriation, to secure their passage and settlement. We may then suppose this movement will awaken an equal number of enterprising men among them to earn the *entire amount* necessary to give them passage with their brethren. Then still another duodecimal emigration may be found among those already able to transport themselves; for not a few have some property. Then taking an equal number of children, who can go with their parents with little or no expense, and we have nearly 5,000 emigrants a year from Virginia, sufficient to reach, in twelve years, the full number now in the State. If the means proposed seem inadequate to the results now stated, let it be considered also, that the Colonization Society is constantly collecting funds from the benevolent for the same great object—attainable, we believe, by a great, united and persevering effort, on the plan here proposed.

## Founding of the Colony—Extent of the Republic of Liberia.

Are not these results probable from the causes we propose to create? and will not the awakening influence of personal effort better prepare the emigrant, who has labored to some extent to provide for himself. The moral effect of first awakening desire and then making labor the means of gratifying that desire, will do much to qualify him for his new and elevated position in his new citizenship. The agencies now in the field under the organization of the American Colonization Society are adequate to promote and produce these results; and when our State Colonization Society is revived, as we trust it will soon be, these agencies become a part of its organization, the best possible machinery, and ready to your hand to execute your plans with economy and despatch.

We say, then, this is a work which *ought* to be done and *done now*. Every pecuniary, moral and social interest requires it. With some honorable exceptions, the free negroes are, as a class, indolent, vicious and dishonest. They underwork the poor white man, when they work at all, depress and discourage him—they corrupt the slave and aid him in every evil course—lie as an incubus on society without profit to themselves or any definable benefit to society. They form an excrescence on the body politic, which requires amputation.

With such considerations before us, can we too urgently ask for immediate action? While we delay, the evil is in progress. While we sleep, it gathers strength. While we stand still, time passes, children are born, grow to manhood, our free colored population multiplies. While we ask time to consider, the demands upon us are increased. When in 1777 Mr. Jefferson first proposed the remedy we now propose, a few hundred free blacks, composing the

whole evil in Virginia, could have been easily removed. Ten years afterwards, Dr. Thornton's proposition had to grapple with thousands. Our Legislature of 1800, with deep concern, sought the removal of 15,000 free negroes. In 1816 they again bring the subject into consideration, and find that number doubled. In 1833 they look at it again—the number is trebled, and they hasten to appropriate \$90,000 for their removal.—*You* look again in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and they are quadrupled. Do nothing still, and that quadrupled *quadrupled* will be the inheritance of your children. Speak quick or the evil may be beyond control. If we are afraid to look it in the face and meet it now; it will tread with iron heel on the necks of our children.

Liberia, as a place of emigration for our free colored people, demands special notice in connection with the subject in hand.

The first purchase of land from the native chiefs for the Colony of Liberia was made in 1822, by Dr. Ayres on the part of the Colonization Society, and Capt. Stockton of the U. S. Navy, on the part of his government. Soon after, in the same year, Cape Mesurado, comprising the present site of Monrovia, was occupied by our emigrants. This was the practical commencement of the project, first recommended by Mr. Jefferson to the Legislature of Virginia, and afterwards approved by the Legislature in their recorded acts of 1800, and again in 1816, and again in 1833—to which enactments you are respectfully referred.

*The Republic of Liberia*, as now defined, extends from Cape Mount on the western coast of Africa to Cape Palmas, a sea coast distance of more than 300 miles; it embraces, also, in form, if not in fact, Maryland colony on the South of 35 miles

---

Products of Liberia.—Religion, Schools, the Natives.

---

sea-coast, and also 100 miles lately ceded by the Native Chiefs—and on the north it will soon probably be extended by purchase 200 miles from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, stretching N. W. and S. E. through  $4^{\circ}$  to  $8^{\circ}$  N. Latitude. It extends interior on an average of 45 miles. It comprises the whole extent of coast formerly most visited by slavers, with excellent harbors, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a climate of well proved healthfulness. The present number of emigrants and recaptured Africans is upwards of 4000. Its commercial, agricultural and mechanical progress indicates an active and energetic population,—and the staple commodities of Coffee, Sugarcane, Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Arrow Root, &c., all indigenous, demonstrate, by the experiments already made, that in no part of the world, is agricultural labor more liberally rewarded. Its exports for the last few years have averaged nearly \$30 to the head of its entire population, while those of the United States have not exceeded \$7.

Monrovia, the principal sea-port and capital of the country, has now 1,000 inhabitants, who enjoy in their houses, furniture, and tables, all the comforts, elegancies, and even luxuries of life, common to a settlement of the same size in this or any other country. Its national existence, as the "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," commenced on the 24th Aug. 1847, by a formal declaration of Independence and the adoption of a constitution modelled after our own. The operations of the government have since proceeded with the utmost regularity. Governor Roberts, who held his office under appointment of the Colonization Society, has been elected President of the Republic. Its independence has been acknowledged by England and France and very advantageous treaties formed with

both those nations. Its trade has for many years been valuable, and will be of increasing importance to the commercial world.

As a religious community, Liberia is unsurpassed. By reliable statistics, we learn that about one-third of its entire emigrant population are members of the Christian Church, honoring their profession by their lives. Twenty-five church edifices, all convenient, and some costly, of stone, brick, and wood, employ the services of forty preachers, several of them pastors well supported and wholly devoted to their work, all regularly inducted into the sacred office and some of them not only intelligent but learned and eloquent.

Their School system is, to say the least, much better than ours. Provision is made by law for free schools throughout the Commonwealth. A liberal appropriation of the public lands is made, and a capitation tax imposed for this purpose. And more than this, every man is required under a penalty, *to send his children to school and educate them.* They have two high schools, a Lyceum, two newspapers, and are providing for a University.

The native tribes are cultivating a friendly intercourse and doing homage to this new nation in Africa. Disputes, formerly conducted by bloody wars, and thus by sale of captives taken on both sides, furnishing victims to the slave trade, are now settled by reference to the government of Liberia. Missionaries and school teachers are eagerly sought by the barbarous interior tribes, who seek by these means, to become "merica men." It is now probable that Liberia—as fast as her emigrant population will enable her to take possession and enforce her laws—may reclaim from barbarism, the entire western coast from Sierra Leone to the Cape colony, closing all ac-

## Influence of Colonization on the Slave Trade.—The Ashburton Treaty.

cess to the piratical slaver, and diffusing civilization and the christian religion through this whole border country. From this rim of light central Africa will be illuminated, its darkness, intellectual and moral, expelled, its fertile lands reclaimed from sterility, its physical resources regenerated, and Africa—whence civilization and the arts passed into Greece more than three thousand years ago, through Rome to England and thence to America—Africa the land once fruitful of heroes and scholars and christians, of Hannibal, Hanno, Jugurtha, Terence, Origen, Tertullian, Augustine, and Cyprian—of a race that wrought the pyramids, chiselled the proudest monuments of marble, and left in her tombs the evidence that she has done all for the material body but to give it eternal life—*this Africa* will be again raised to her place among civilized nations, received to the circle of the human family, and for the civilization she has, centuries ago, imparted to others—repaid by *civilization* and *CHRISTIANITY*, too.

*There on the coast of Africa*, you now see the *beau ideal* of your great statesmen—a *colony for our free colored people*. There you see precisely that which your predecessors in Assembly proposed in the first year of the present century, and subsequent legislatures repeated and urged by reiterated decimosexternal action in 1816 and 1832-3. The periodic time has again arrived, and in 1849 you are called on to consider these precedents, and *to do* what remains to be done—to use the *colony* successfully founded, and now ripened into a nation—as a place of deportation for your *free colored population* who are awaiting your action, and in their comparative dependence, reaching to take your counsel and your helping hand.

The object of the AMERICAN CO-

LONIZATION SOCIETY is to provide for the removal to Liberia of the free colored population of the United States. All, except the abolitionists, agree in opinion that the object is good—good in relation to those who go, and to us whom they leave—to the black man and the white man—to both continents—to Africa and to America. In no subject perhaps is there a greater unanimity of opinion. Yet the work goes on slowly. With a nation's approval, it fails to secure a nation's energies. Much is done; but not enough. On no subject probably is *your constituency* more united, and the apathy that has so long prevailed is rapidly giving place to deep feeling, conviction, action. You can hardly now go before public sentiment in bringing legislative action to bear on the great and benevolent objects of Colonization Society. Every view of it is awakening. Take it, if you please, as a *national* measure, and as such, consider it in one aspect only—in its influence on the slave trade. By the Ashburton treaty our government is pledged to keep a naval force of 80 guns on the African coast to suppress this inhuman traffic. It cannot be doubted that, if the United States would settle their 500,000 free negroes on the African coast, lining its exposed ocean border from Liberia to the Cape Colony, through 30° of latitude, it might effect on the whole coast, what Liberia, with her five or six thousand people have done through all her territory—the entire extinction of the slave trade. But the transportation and settlement on purchased land, of this half million at the maximum, would cost only \$30,000,000, a capitation tax of not more than a dollar and a half on our entire population. Can we hope to make a better speculation in the next half century than that would be? Might not our mountains of

---

The Purchase of Cape Mount.

---

gold in California be well exchanged for such an expurgation?

England alone is estimated to have expended more than twice that sum in an almost fruitless attempt to suppress the slave trade, and for many years, France and the United States have co-operated with England in maintaining a large naval force on the African coast. How easily, then, could these combined powers accomplish through colonization what they have fruitlessly attempted by other means? The work belongs properly to *the world*. Shall nations combine to preserve a "balance of power" to prevent oppression, and shall they not co-operate to give political birth to a nation, to redeem a continent?

The whole amount heretofore expended by the American Colonization Society in the purchase of land, sending out emigrants and maintaining the government of Liberia; in prosecuting this experiment, now triumphantly completed, falls short of a million of dollars. Take then an amount equal to that expended by the three great maritime powers, England, France and the United States, and expend it in a judicious and extended plan of Colonization in a co-operation with this Society; and all that has been done for Liberia and her neighboring tribes, might be done for Africa, with its hundred millions of people. England begins to see this, and Lord Palmerston has spoken of placing at the disposal of President Roberts, \$10,000—a sum which would hardly maintain one of her armed ships of the smallest class for one year; and the President on the part of Liberia, has engaged, for that sum, to purchase and defend forever against the slave trade, the whole line of coast from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, a distance of 200 miles.

Let the christian world, then, come

to this work and it will be done—done with a great saving of expense now uselessly employed—and it will be done at once. The world can supply the means and the Colonization Society can furnish the plan and execute it.

Let England alone apply her expenditures in this way and the work is done. The simple interest for one year on the whole sum she has already expended would bring a revenue greater than all which Liberia and her incalculable benefits to Africa have yet cost.

Let the government of the United States apply its expenditures through this channel and they will be made available to their objects twenty fold.

Let Virginia consult her true interest in the expenditures for her free colored people, and see how much richer she may be. In the first place, she will be doing much in the great work of benevolence. She will add to the free coast population of Africa, 60,000 people. Worthless, and more than worthless here, we may yet suppose that, under the new motives of their new position, they would rise to what others of their race have done in similar circumstances, to the character of industrious and useful citizens. They will constitute a strong and efficient guard to defend the coast where they are colonized, against the approach of the slavers, and exert an influence to civilize and christianize the interior tribes. Simultaneously with the benefits extended, Virginia will receive four-fold into her own bosom. She will be rid of her entire free colored population and all its present and apprehended dangers, with a provision that the evil shall not again accrue. She will be rid of two-fifths of the crime now punished under her statutes, with all the expense attending the loss of property to

## The Colonization Society—organization—Memorial to Congress.

individuals in the acts of crime itself, and in the prosecution of the offenders, in their maintenance in the Penitentiary, and in their bad influence on others, especially on the slave population.

Is not this, then, a work that can be done—that ought to be done—and done now?

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT of Virginia on the subject of African Colonization has long been unequivocal and well defined. Her Legislature in December, 1800, adopted a resolution in secret session, requesting the Governor, James Monroe, to correspond with the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, to procure lands in Africa or some other foreign country, for this purpose. The first resolution on record is dated December 31, 1800. A second, more definite and full, of the same import was passed on January 16, 1802. Another, still, February 3, 1804—followed up by still another, January 22, 1805; in which last the Senators and Representatives of Virginia, in Congress, are instructed to use their efforts to obtain from the general government “a competent portion of Territory in the country of Louisiana,” for colonizing our free people of color.

In December, 1816, again the Legislature of Virginia passed the following resolution, with but nine dissenting voices in the House of Delegates and one in the Senate:—*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or territorial government of the United States, to serve for an asylum of such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same; and for those who may be emancipated within this Common-

wealth, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above objects.

Contemporaneously with these measures in the Virginia Legislature, but a few weeks after the foregoing resolution, the *American Colonization Society* was formed in the city of Washington, through the agency of Gen. Chas. F. Mercer (who was the mover of the Virginia resolution,) and other noble Virginians before mentioned. Through the personal exertions of the same gentleman, aided by F. S. Key of Georgetown, Robert Purviance of Baltimore, and Bishop Meade of Virginia, a subscription of \$5000 was obtained to defray the expenses of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were employed to explore the coast of Africa in order to select a suitable place for the proposed colony.

The Colonization Society was formed in the city of Washington December 21, 1816, and Bushrod Washington was appointed President with thirteen Vice Presidents—eight of whom were slaveholders, including H. Clay of Kentucky, Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, John Taylor of Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and General Mason of Georgetown, D. C., and a board of twelve managers, all of the District of Columbia.

At the meeting which effected this organization, the Speakers were H. Clay, John Randolph, E. B. Caldwell, and Robert Wright of Maryland. The Board of Managers were instructed “to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere.”—This duty was ably and faithfully

Capt. Stockton and Dr. Ayers—Purchase of a tract of land for the Colony.

executed by the Board, and the memorial was presented by Mr. Randolph, referred to a committee who reported favorably, concluding with a joint resolution for immediate action. While perfect unanimity seemed to prevail, other pressing business prevented the resolution from being called up at that session. On the 15th of December, 1821, Capt. Richard F. Stockton and Dr. Ayres, under authority of the United States government and the Society, effected a purchase of a tract of land for the colony on which Monrovia now stands, and thus commenced THE AFRICAN COLONY in fact, which was contemplated in all the foregoing resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, and which was the germ of what, in its flower and fruit, is the *Republic of Liberia*, and which now invites to all the privileges and protection of a free and well constituted government, the free colored people of Virginia and her sister States of this Union.

Again in 1832-3, the Legislature of Virginia had the subject of African Colonization before them, and appropriated \$90,000 to aid in peopling Liberia with our own free colored population. The law making this appropriation has never been repealed, and may, therefore, be regarded, perhaps, as wanting nothing but another action of the Legislature providing the ways and means to make it available, and in equity with an addition of interest, now equaling the principal. All these several resolutions and enactments have uniformly met the hearty approbation of the people at large.

In view of these facts—can it be doubted that the mind of Virginia is made up? Do you ask for public sentiment? Read the history of the Commonwealth for the last half century. Trace the records of her legislation on this subject by the

references here made. Ask counsel of your constituents in detail, of your fireside sympathies, your experience, your hopes, your just fears, your judgment, your pockets, your love of your country's glory and her fame. They all alike—with one voice, strong, harmonious, admonitory,—all say, *our free colored population can be removed—ought to be removed—and removed now*. Now, at the present session, let a beginning be made. The completion will require a course of years, begin when you may.

We have now arrived at the following conclusions where I respectfully leave the subject with you.

1. It is desirable and necessary to both races that our free colored people should be removed without delay from the State.

2. Liberia, in Africa, is their proper home, and it is for their interest to emigrate to that land of liberty and law.

3. We extend to them their due share of justice and mercy when we provide for their removal there.

4. The Colonization Society is a proper, convenient, and economical agency to effect this removal.

5. In making a liberal appropriation for this object, the present Legislature is carrying out the opinions distinctly entertained and repeatedly expressed by former Legislatures of Virginia for half a century, and meet the public sentiment of their enlightened constituency at the present time.

6. Notwithstanding the unvaried opinion of Virginia on this subject, expressed and approved, through a period during which her free negroes have quadrupled—notwithstanding she was early, if not first, in asking for an African Colony, and a liberal appropriation was once made by her on its behalf, yet no contribution from our Treasury has ever been employ-

## Virginia in Africa.—List of Life members of the A. C. S.

ed in this object, although the *thing desired* has been done, and *Liberia* now stands out the wonder of the world, and the inquiry is already one of deep historical interest—who has done this?

7. Finally, it belongs to the Legislature of 1849—while we are asserting our claim to a large inheritance in the fame of its founders—to link our name to that of *Liberia*, by an appropriation of an annuity amply sufficient to transfer within a reasonable time, our 60,000 free colored people to their father-land—and preserve all of local affection they may feel for the good old State of their nativity by giving them true freedom

and dignity as free citizens of a separate State there, which we will call VIRGINIA IN AFRICA.

To  
SIR—

The facts and reasonings contained in the foregoing—addressed to the Legislature of Virginia through the Enquirer, the Republican and other papers, seem to be so correct and important, that I take the liberty earnestly to ask your personal and studied consideration of them.

Respectfully,

R. W. BAILEY, *Ag't of the Am. Col. Soc. for Va.*

## Life Members of the American Colonization Society.

We publish below, a list of the names of all persons who have been constituted LIFE MEMBERS of this Society, as perfect as we are at present able to make it. The first part of the list, which is arranged according to States, was published in 1834. The remainder of the names are arranged according to the order of time, and are put down at the place of their residence, when they became Life Members.

It is our wish as soon as we can, to make out a *perfect list* of the living Life Members, with their *present residence*.

We will be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply any names not found in the following list, and to erase the names of such persons as have deceased, and to change the location of any who may have changed, and to make out in every respect, a perfect list.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE A. C. S.  
*by the contribution of \$30 or upwards at one time, to the funds of the Institution.*

## MAINE.

Rev. Seneca White, *Bath.*  
Rev. S. L. Pomeroy, *Bangor.*  
John Dunlap,  
David Dunlap,  
Rev. T. C. Upham.

*Hallowell.*

Rev. S. Everett,  
Rev. E. Gillett, D. D.  
*Kennebunk Port.*  
Charles A. Lord,  
Daniel W. Lord,  
Rev. J. P. Fessenden,  
Rev. C. H. Kent.  
*Kennebunk.*

C. W. Williams,  
Rev. N. H. Fletcher,  
Rev. D. Thurston, *Wintrop.*  
*Portland.*

Rev. S. Tenbrook,  
Rev. Mr. Ripley,  
Rev. Asa Cummings,  
Rev. Cyril Pearl,  
Rev. E. Tyler,  
Rev. G. S. Beckwith,  
Rev. Wm. T. Dwight,  
Rev. Mr. Douglass, *Alfred.*  
Sarah Cleves, *Saco.*  
Rev. B. Tappan, *Augusta.*  
*Gorham.*

Rev. Thaddeus Pomroy.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
*Dover.*

Rev. J. N. Maffit,  
Joseph W. Clary,  
Rev. J. Ward, *Plymouth.*  
*Portsmouth.*

Samuel A. Elliot,  
Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D.  
Rev. J. B. Waterhouse,  
Rev. J. H. Towne,  
**VERMONT.**  
Charles Marsh, *Woodstock.*  
Ethan Andrus, *Middlebury.*

## Life Members.

Thomas Emerson, *Windsor.*  
*Burlington.*  
Rev. J. K. Converse.  
*Benson.*  
Rev. Daniel D. Francis.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
Rev. O. Herrick,  
D. L. Farwell, *Cambridge.*  
Colonel David Mack, *Middlefield.*  
*Newport.*  
Rev. Orville Dewey,  
Rev. William Patten, D. D.  
*Grafton.*  
Rev. Mr. Searle,  
Rev. S. Holmes, *New Bedford.*  
*Nantucket.*  
Rev. S. F. Swift,  
Rev. Stephen Bailey.  
*Plymouth.*  
Rev. F. Freeman,  
Rev. James Kendall,  
Rev. Z. Willis, *Kingston.*  
Rev. John Allyn, *Duxbury.*  
Mendon.  
Rev. L. Bayley,  
Rev. Mr. Guille,  
Rev. E. Burgess, *Deerham.*  
Friend Crane, *Canton.*  
Caleb Oaties, *Danvers.*  
George W. Campbell, *Millsburg.*  
Honorable W. Reed, *Marblehead.*  
Williamstown.  
F. M. Hubbard.  
*Worcester.*  
Hon. Daniel Waldo.  
*Salem.*  
Rev. Mr. Babcock.  
*Northampton.*  
Thomas Napier.  
*Brighton.*  
Rev. Mr. Adams.  
*Boston.*  
Mr. Bradford,  
Rev. William Jenks,  
Rev. Paul Dean,  
Rev. Mr. Streter,  
William B. Beadford,  
Samuel Elliott,  
John Tappan,  
Benjamin Dearborn,  
A. C. Lombard,  
Francis Watts,  
Rev. Mr. Merritt,  
John Sullivan,  
Rev. Converse Francis,  
Joseph P. Bradlee,  
Mr. Paine,  
Ebenezer Rhoades,  
F. W. Holland,  
Charles Stoddard,  
John C. Proctor,  
Edmund Monroe,  
Henry Lienow,  
Rev. Francis Parkman,  
Robert G. Shaw,  
Rev. J. N. Danforth.

RHODE ISLAND.  
Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, *Bristol.*  
Rev. J. Bristol.  
*Providence.*  
Rev. Stephen Gano,  
Rev. James Wilson,  
Rev. Henry Edes,  
Rev. W. B. Crocker,  
Thomas P. Ives,  
Nicholas Brown.  
CONNECTICUT.  
Rev. Orin Fowler, *Plainfield.*  
E. F. Backus, *New Haven.*  
Titus Street, *New Haven.*  
*Middletywn.*  
Rev. John R. Crane,  
Rev. Smith Payne,  
Rev. Mr. Burche,  
V. B. Horton,  
Rev. E. Tyler,  
Rev. Mr. Cookson,  
Rev. Lavius Hyde, *Ellington.*  
Elihu Cuse, *Simsbury.*  
Rev. Abel McEwen, *New London.*  
Rev. Bethel Judd,  
Benoni B. Barber, *Hartford.*  
Hon. Jonathan Brace,  
James M. Buner.  
NEW YORK.  
Rev. John Johnson, *Newburg.*  
Hon. Mr. Babcock, *Penn Yan.*  
Albany.  
John T. Norton,  
Hon. S. Van Rensselaer,  
C. Van Rensselaer,  
H. W. Delavan,  
E. C. Delavan,  
D. Wood,  
Rev. John N. Campbell,  
Rev. D. Porter, *Catskill.*  
Gerrit Smith, *Peterboro.*  
Rev. E. Nott, *Schenectady.*  
Peter Smith.  
Josiah Bissell,\* *Rochester.*  
*Bloomfield.*  
Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve.  
Cambridge.  
Rev. N. S. Prime,  
Rev. Dr. Bulloins,  
Charles J. Aldis, *Brooklyn.*  
New York City.  
Henry Sheldon,  
E. Bacchus,  
Nathaniel Prime,  
David Ansten,  
Rufus Leavitt,  
Joseph Sampson,  
F. W. Steinbrenner,  
John Bolton,  
Anslem Blake,  
Stephen Allen,  
Silas Brown,  
Ralph Olmstead,  
W. Couch,  
R. H. McCurdy,  
R. T. Haines,

## Life Members.

John Haggerty,	Peter Baldy, <i>Danville.</i>
Truman Roberts,	Rev. J. Nott, <i>Delaware county.</i>
James Boggs,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>
C. H. Russell,	Rev. Thomas G. Allen,
Peter Crary,	Robert Ralston,
D. C. Porter,	Gerard Ralston,
Nathaniel Weed,	Matthew Carey,
Thomas H. Faile,	Elliott Cresson,
Robert Dyson,	Samuel Archer,
Charles Graebe,	Richard Dale,
Col. Henry Rutgers,*	Rev. William A. Muhlenburg,
Rev. Nathan Bangs,	Rev. J. Janeway,
Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D.	Rev. Bishop White,
Matthew L. Clarkson,	Alexander Henry,
Rev. Dr. Milnor,*	Mr. Dandridge,
Rev. James M. Matthews, D. D.	Solomon Allen,
Rev. Gilbert H. Livingston,	Rev. Ezra S. Ely, D. D.
Rev. Mr. Snodgrass,	Rev. Albert Barnes,
Rev. S. H. Cone,	Solomon Allen,
George Gallagher,	Rev. William M. Engles,
Anson G. Phelps,	Rev. Samuel G. Winchester,
Arthur Tappan,	Rev. William L. McCalla.
Rev. S. H. Cox,	<i>Danville.</i>
Rev. H. Anthön,	P. Baldy.
John M'Comb,	<i>Reading.</i>
Moses Allen,	Rev. F. H. Cummin.
Samuel Ward,	<i>Abington.</i>
George Griswold;	Rev. Robert Steel.
James Boorman,	<i>Pittsburg.</i>
Lemuel Brewster,	Charles Brewer.
P. Perit,	<i>NEW JERSEY.</i>
John W. Leavitt,	Thomas L. Janeway, <i>Rahway.</i>
Joseph Brewster,	P. A. Johnson, <i>Morristown.</i>
G. M. Wilkins,	<i>Newark.</i>
Gideon Lee,	Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen,
Isaac S. Howe,†	C. H. Shipman,
Peter G. Stuyvesant,	Rev. Dr. Beasley, <i>Trenton.</i>
Rufus L. Lord,	<i>Elizabethtown.</i>
Benjamin L. Swann,	Rev. Eli Mechlin.
Cornelius W. Lawrence;	<i>Princeton.</i>
John Johnston,	Capt. R. H. Stockton.
E. Wainwright.	<i>MARYLAND.</i>
	James R. Williams,
	Rev. William H. Campbell,
Geneva.	J. C. Herbert,
C. Butler,	Hon. G. Duval,
S. M. Hopkins,	Miss F. A. Cheston, <i>West River.</i>
Rev. Ezra D. Kenney, <i>Champlain.</i>	H. H. Chapman, <i>Annapolis.</i>
Fishkill.	<i>Fredericktown.</i>
Rev. W. S. Heyer.	J. L. Smith,
West Point.	Richard Potts.
Lieut. Z. J. D. Kinsley.	<i>Williamsport.</i>
Utica.	Jacob Towson,
Thomas H. Hubbard.	Rev. Isaac Kellar.
Salem.	<i>Hagerstown.</i>
Rev. Dr. Loudfit.	Rev. Mr. Fullerton.
Troy.	<i>Baltimore.</i>
Jacob Merritt,	Charles Carroll of Carrollton,*
Joseph Russell,	J. N. D. Arey and H. Didier,
Jedediah Tracy,	A. Fridge and William Morris,
Robert D. Silliman,	James W. M'Culloch,
John T. McCoun,	Nathaniel F. Williams,
Stephen Warren,	J. Campbell and J. Ritchie,
John P. Cushman.	Wilson Millikens and Co.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Amos A. Williams,
Hon. David Pots, Jr.	
Rev. E. F. Cumming, <i>Reading.</i>	

## Life Members.

Isaac M'Kim,  
 John E. Howard,  
 Robert Gilnor,  
 Thomas Elliott,  
 Alexander M'Donald,  
 Thomas Tenant,  
 Peter Hoffman,  
 George Hoffman,  
 John Hoffman,  
 J. Oldfield,  
 Mr. Von Caps,  
 J. I. Cohen,  
 Luke Tiernan,  
 John Purviance,  
 Richard Caton,  
 William Tyson,  
 N. Tyson,  
 Andrew Ellicott,  
 James Ellicott,  
 Hugh Thompson,  
 John M'Henry,  
 Philip E. Thomas,  
 Evan Thomas,  
 J. B. Morris,  
 Robert G. Harper,\*  
 Robert Oliver,  
 Roswell L. Colt,  
 E. J. Coale,\*  
 John Barr,  
 William E. George,  
 L. P. Barrows,  
 John Small,  
 R. H. Douglass,\*  
 T. Edmondston.

## VIRGINIA.

James Madison, *Montpelier*.  
 Needham Washington.  
 General John H. Cocke, *Fluvanna*.  
 Rev. John Cooke, *Hanover county*.  
 Mrs. L. G. Wyche, *Brunswick county*.  
 Rev. James Boyd, *Lovington*.  
 Edward Colston, *Berkley county*.  
 Hon. C. F. Mercer, *Leesburg*.  
 Rev. Overton Bernard, *Sussex county*.  
 James H. Marshall, *Fauquier county*.  
 Rev. Z. Meade, *Albemarle county*.  
*Fairfax county*.  
 William H. Fitzhugh,\*  
 Thomas Fairfax,  
 John Randolph, *Roanoke*.\*  
 Hon. B. Washington,\* *Mount Vernon*.  
 William Garnet, *Essex county*.  
 J. H. Coke, *New Canton*.  
*Shepherdstown*.  
 James L. Lane,  
 Rev. John Matthews.  
*Loudon county*.  
 George Carter,  
 John Rose.  
*Halifax county*.  
 Rev. Charles Dresser,  
 General E. Carrington,  
 Walter C. Carrington.  
*Fredericksburg*.  
 Hon. Hugh Mercer,

Mrs. Louisa Mercer,  
 John Gray,  
 Mrs. M. B. Blackford,  
 Thomas Buffington, *Guyandot*.  
*Norfolk*.  
 John M'Phail,  
 William Maxwell.  
*Romney*.  
 Rev. John M'Donald,  
 John M'Dowell,  
 Rev. G. Lemmon, *Fauquier county*.  
 Joseph Cowan, *Augusta county*.  
*Louisa county*.  
 Colonel D. Bullock.  
*Richmond*.  
 Hou. J. Marshall,  
 Rev. J. H. Turner,  
 David I. Burr,  
 Rev. S. Taylor,  
 William Crane,  
 Fleining James.  
*Charleston, Jefferson county*.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting,  
 J. T. A. Washington,  
 Rev. A. Jones.  
*Mount Laurel*.  
 John T. Clark.  
*Frederick county*.  
 Philip Burwell,  
 Rev. William Meade,  
 Richard K. Meade,  
 David Meade,  
 John Milton,  
 William Gurney,  
 Hugh Holmes,  
 Oliver Tunstall,  
 James Ship,  
 Nathaniel Burwell,  
 Susan Meade,\*  
 Miss Mary Meade,  
 Lucy Meade,  
 Rev. A. Belmain,  
 Daniel Lee,  
 Mrs. Ann R. Page,  
 Mrs. Norris,  
 William Hay, Senior,  
 James M. Hite,  
 John Kerfoot,  
 James Somers,  
 William Mitchell,  
 Robert Berkley,  
 James Davis,  
 Stephen Davis,  
 Miss Judith Blackburn,  
 Rev. Dr. Hill,  
 Hon. Robert White,  
 Obadiah Waite,  
 James Baker,  
 Edward Smith,  
 Joseph Fountleroy,  
 Fielding Somers,  
 P. Nelson,  
 Mrs. Blackburn,  
 George Burwell.

## Life Members.

*Powhatan county.*

William Pope,  
S. Jones.  
*Petersburg.*  
Charles Bruce,  
Charles Brewer,  
Rev. William M. Atkinson.  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
Rev. J. Caldwell, *Chapel Hill.*  
J. B. Skinner, *Edenton.*  
*Hillsboro'.*  
Rev. John Witherspoon.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
*Charleston.*

Rev. B. L. Palmer,  
Rev. C. Gadsden,  
Jasper Corning,  
Thomas S. Grimke,  
William Smith,  
Mr. Poinsett,  
Mr. Gibbs,  
Rev. Mr. Payson,  
Robert Smith,  
Major Vanderhest,  
John Anson,  
Isaac Ball,  
William Clarkson,  
Charles C. Pinkney,  
Mrs. Russel,  
Rev. J. J. Roberts, *Edgefield.*  
**GEORGIA.**  
Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,  
William Walker,  
Wm. Rabun, *Milledgeville.*  
*Savannah.*

Mrs. Lydia Anciaux,  
Rev. D. Baker.  
*Augusta.*

Robert Campbell,  
James Harper,  
Rev. S. K. Talmadge,  
George Hargraves.

**ALABAMA.**

Rev. J. Allyn, *Huntsville.*  
**MISSISSIPPI.**

Hon. Edward McGehee.  
*Natchez.*

Dr. John Ker.  
**LOUISIANA.**

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thomas.  
*New Orleans.*

W. W. Caldwell,  
Alfred Hennen,  
Judge Porter,  
Judge Workman,\*  
John McDonogh,  
John Linton,  
John S. Walton.

**TENNESSEE.**

*Nashville.*

Hon. J. T. Sandford,  
Mrs. Hetty McErven.

**KENTUCKY.**

Rev. R. Ribb, *Russelville.*

Calvin Duncan, *Fayette county.*

J. H. M'Clure, *Newport.*  
*Maysville.*

Rev. Wm. S. Breckenridge,  
Rev. Edward Stephenson.  
*Danville.*

Rev. J. C. Young.  
**OHIO.**  
*Cincinnati.*

Hon. Mr. Burnett,  
Stephen Burrows,  
Henry Emerson,  
George Graham, Jr.  
*Cadiz.*

Robert Hanna.

**ILLINOIS.**

Governor E. Coles, *Edwardsville.*  
**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**  
*Washington.*

Judge Cranch,  
William Thornton,\*  
Henry Clay,  
R. R. Gurley,  
Richard Harrison,  
Elias B. Caldwell,\*  
Rev. Luther Rice,  
James C. Dunn,  
John Coyle,  
Phineas Bradley,  
Rev. Reuben Post,  
Walter Lowrie,  
Peter Force.

*Georgetown.*

Mrs. Harriet B. Macomb,  
John Laird,\*  
Francis S. Key,  
John Mason,  
J. T. Shaff,\*  
Henry Foxall,\*  
Richard Potts,  
Rev. Dr. Wilmer,\* *Alexandria.*  
Monsieur Hyde de Neuville, *France.*  
Rev. Jonas King, *Greece.*

**ENGLAND.**

Sir Arthur Brook,  
S. R. Wiley.

*London.*

Mr. Canning,  
B. Smith,  
W. Allen Hankey,  
Samuel Mitchell,  
Baron Gurney,  
Benj. Hawes, M. P.  
J. J. Briscoe, M. P.  
W. Evans, M. P.  
Russell Scott,  
Robert Barclay, *Bury Hill.*  
James Meek, *York.*  
Hannah Murray,  
Nathan Dunn,  
Wm. Smith, *Doncaster.*  
Luke Howard,  
Sarah Fox, *Wellington.*  
*Saffron Walden.*  
George Wyett Gibson,

## Life Members.

Jabez Gibson,	Dorothy Goddin, Somerville, Ala.
Francis Gibson,	Rev. J. W. Douglass, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mary Gibson,	Francis Slason, W. Rockland, Vt.
	Edwd. Clement, Carrington, Va.
Norwich.	W. C. Preston, do. do.
Joseph Gurney,	Rev. Mr. Cockran, New Providence, N. J.
Joseph John Gurney,	Rev. D. Magil, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Jane Gurney,	Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Concord, N. H.
Thos. Bignold,	Rev. Joel Parker, Q. D., New Orleans, La.
M. C. Geldart,	Joseph G. Walton, do. do.
Rev. Francis Bevan.	Mrs. Harriet Parker, do. do.
John Fisher, <i>Huddersfield.</i>	James B. Walton, do. do.
Gerard Ralston,	Rev. A. B. Lawrence, do. do.
Judith N. Dillwyn,	Rev. J. L. Clarke, Sturbridge, Mass.
Col. Perronet Thompson.	Zebulon Butler, Port Gibson, Mississippi.
Robert Graham, <i>Glasgow.</i>	Wm. Wright, Shelby Co., Ohio.
K. Bell, <i>Plaistow.</i>	Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Benjamin Hawes, Jr.	J. Weir, Lexington, Ky.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.	Norman Porter, Lexington, Ky.
Thomas Catchpole, <i>Colchester.</i>	G. R. Lewis, New London, Conn.
John Gurney, K. C.	Mary C. Osborn, do. do.
Elizabeth Johnson, <i>Ipswich.</i>	Robert Carter Page, Illinois.
Miss Prince,	W. Hutton, U. S. Navy.
Russell Scott,	Rev. Jona. T. Stearns, Newburyport, Mass.
James Douglass, <i>Cavers.</i>	R. Bradshaw, Lexington, Va.
Ann H. Smith, <i>Olney.</i>	J. P. B. Maxwell, Bellville, N. J.
James Douglass, <i>Cavers.</i>	John Hopewell, Moorefield, Va.
Thos. Richardson, <i>Stanford Hill.</i>	Hon. J. W. Allen, Kentucky, Ky.
Martha Richardson.	David Farris, Philadelphia, Va.
— Lane, <i>Frankfield.</i>	Mrs. Mary Brown, do. do.
Hannah Pease, <i>Leeds.</i>	Mrs. Dorothy Hervy, Wellsburg, Va.
William Parker, <i>Sheffield.</i>	Walter Herron, Norfolk, Va.
Anne Dale, <i>Tottenham.</i>	Edwd. S. Pegram, do. do.
Devereux Bowley, <i>Cirencester.</i>	W. D. Johnson, do. do.
C. Bowley,	Rev. W. Winnans, Centreville, Miss.
Thomas Brown,	Rev. Wm. Langail, Clinton, La.
Ann Wilkins.	Rev. W. H. Watkins, New Orleans, La.
Thomas Thornley, <i>Liverpool.</i>	Rev. Elijah Steele, Woodville, Miss.
Henry Bromfield, <i>Cheltenham.</i>	Rev. Benj. M. Drake, Natchez, Miss.
Robert Bevan, <i>Bury St. Edmunds.</i>	Rev. J. J. E. Byrd, Franklin, Miss.
Dr. Smith,	Miss Sarah Lane, Marshall, Miss.
William Harland, <i>Durham.</i>	Miss Eugenia Lane, do. do.
Dr. Fenwick.	Rev. W. Kinney, Wheeling, Va.
Thomas Walker, <i>Stockton.</i>	Rev. John Swan, Massillon, Ohio.
Ann Everard.	Rev. O. N. Sage, do. do.
Rev. E. Higginson, <i>Hull.</i>	Rev. J. C. Smith, Washington City, D. C.
William Massey, <i>Spaulding.</i>	Rev. Charles Cummins, Florida, N. Y.
Frances Wright, <i>Bristol.</i>	Rev. Robert P. Lee, Montgomery, N. Y.
Mrs. Fletcher, <i>Bruce Grove.</i>	Rev. James R. Johnson, Goshen, N. Y.
John Williams, <i>Truro.</i>	Rev. Isaac Hurd, Exeter, N. H.
Sarah Brackenbury, <i>Lincolnshire.</i>	Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, Fairfield, Conn.
William D. Thornton, <i>Scarborough.</i>	Hon. Roger M. Sherman, do. do.
Jaines Kindall,	Rev. Robt. H. Wallace, Little Britain, N.Y.
Rev. G. B. Kidd,	Rev. E. Price, Wappingers, N. Y.
Rev. Benjamin Evans.	Rev. Francis Kip, Fishkill, N. Y.
B. Gibbins, <i>Birmingham.</i>	Rev. C. Van Cleef, New Hackensack, N. Y.
	Benj. Everett, do. do.
IRELAND.	Rev. Abm. Polhemus, Fishkill, N. Y.
Mary I. Lecky, <i>Kilnock.</i>	Richd. C. Van Wyck, do. do.
Elizabeth Pike, <i>Cork.</i>	Miss Van Wyck, do. do.
Rev. Dr. Wall, <i>Dublin.</i>	Hon. George Engs, Newport, R. I.
Rev. R. W. Dickenson, <i>Cornwall, Pa.</i>	Thomas R. Hazard, do. do.
Rev. N. W. Cobbs, <i>University, Va.</i>	W. H. Morgan, do. do.
Richard G. Morris, <i>Buckingham C. H., Va.</i>	
Sereno White, <i>Granville, Ohio.</i>	
Robert F. Canfield, <i>New Orleans, La.</i>	

\* Dead.

## Life Members.

- Rev. H. A. Dument, Newport, R. I.  
 Rev. Jacob Green, Bedford, N. Y.  
 Rev. R. B. C. McLeod, Downshurgh, N. Y.  
 Rev. R. Fraine, S. Salem, N. Y.  
 John McClure, Wheeling, Va.  
 Reddick McKee, do. do.  
 Z. Jacobs, do. do.  
 D. Agnew, do. do.  
 Andrew Woods, do. do.  
 John List, do. do.  
 Rev. J. Hurlbut, New London, Conn.  
 J. D. Bradley, Brattleborough, Vt.  
 Daniel Baldwin, Montpelier, Vt.  
 Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Montpelier, Vt.  
 Rev. Charles Fay, High Gate, Vt.  
 J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, N. Y.  
 C. D. Townsend, do. do.  
 Justin Ely, West Springfield, Mass.  
 Hon. Mills Olcott, Hanover, N. H.  
 J. N. Gordon, Richmond, Va.  
 Wm. V. Smith, Paris, Ky.  
 Dr. J. L. Cabell, Charlottessville, Va.  
 Mrs. Martha Armistead, Buckingham, Va.  
 Rev. Jos. F. Barter, Everettsville, Va.  
 Miss Frances Gildersleeve, Elizabethtown,  
     New Jersey.  
 Rev. F. W. Smith, Essex, N. J.  
 Rev. J. Mattocks, do. do.  
 Mrs. Atwater, Fairfield, Conn.  
 Rev. N. Wilson, Winchester, Va.  
 Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D.D., Louisville, Ky.  
 Col. C. Carrington, Millwood, Va.  
 Rev. James Morrison, Brownsburgh, Va.  
 Rev. Silas Billings, Woodstock, Va.  
 Rev. George Addie, Leesburgh, Va.  
 Rev. Wm. Newall, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Rev. Theodrick Pryor, Blacks & Whites, Va.  
 Francis A. Evans, Pinckneyville, Miss.  
 Mrs. Lucy A. Evans, do. do.  
 Mrs. Sarah B. Evans, do. do.  
 Mrs. Ann L. Clinton, Centreville, Miss.  
 Rev. Isaac Cochran, Pr. Edward C. H., Va.  
 Dr. Corbin Braxton, King Wm. C. H., Va.  
 Robert Wm. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Thomas Brince, Halifax Co., Va.  
 Rev. Charles H. Page, Louisville, Ky.  
 C. W. Short, M. D., do. do.  
 Mrs. Weed, Wheeling, Va.  
 Mrs. Jno. McClure, do. do.  
 Mrs. John List, do. do.  
 J. C. Laubdin, do. do.  
 Rev. Wm. Armstrong, do.  
 Mrs. Z. Jacobs, do. do.  
 H. Hargrave, Columbus, Georgia.  
 Wm. Miller, Louisville, Ky.  
 Rev. N. Chevalier, Christiansburgh, Va.  
 Rev. Stephen F. Cocke, Finecastle, Va.  
 Rev. Henry H. Paine, Clifton Forge, Va.  
 Rev. Mr. Ross, Kingsport, Tenn.  
 Rev. John Whiton, Enfield, Mass.  
 Rev. Alfred Ely, D. D., Monson, Mass.  
 Deacon A. W. Porter, do. do.  
 Prof. John Kendrick, Marietta, Ohio.  
 Rev. Edwin Holt, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Rev. J. T. Mitchell, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Mrs. Mitchell, do. do.  
 Walter Irving, Washington, Miss.  
 Wm. B. Banister, Newport, Miss.  
 Prof. J. L. Cabott, Charlottesville, Va.  
 Mrs. Martha Armistead, Buckingham C.  
     H., Virginia.  
 Rev. E. Tenney, Hanover, N. H.  
 Rev. Henry Wood, College Plains, N. H.  
 Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Augusta Co., Va.  
 R. Sterling, Fredericksburgh, Va.  
 Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., Richmond, Va.  
 Rev. A. D. Pollock, do. do.  
 Rev. John Leyburn, Petersburgh, Va.  
 Rev. N. H. Cobbs, do. do.  
 Rev. W. Brown, Augusta, Va.  
 Rev. B. F. Stanton, Farmville, Va.  
 Rev. Andrew Hart, Charlotte, Va.  
 Rev. J. K. Converse, Burlington, Vt.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Leverett, Plymouth, N. H.  
 Rev. R. C. Blodget, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Bristol, R. I.  
 Rev. W. G. Campbell, Lewisburgh, Va.  
 Rev. John McIlhany, do. do.  
 Rev. Stephen Taylor, Abingdon, Va.  
 Rev. U. Powers, Salem, Va.  
 Rev. Francis Vinton, Newport, R. I.  
 Rev. Levi Smith, East Windsor, Conn.  
 Charles Rockwell, Norwich City, Conn.  
 Rev. Wm. H. Pollard, Laurel Hill, Va.  
 Rev. N. Harding, Milton, N. C.  
 Rev. T. G. Doak, Clarksville, Va.  
 Rev. B. T. Northrop, Manchester, Conn.  
 Rev. Alvan Bond, Norwich City, Conn.  
 Rev. Seth B. Paddock, do. do.  
 Hon. Elias Perkins, New London, Conn.  
 Rev. Wm. White, Virginia, Va.  
 Wm. Sherman Hunter, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Prof. Hadduck, Dartmouth College, N. H.  
 John M. C. Irving, Lexington, Ky.  
 Rev. T. Thayer, Newport, R. I.  
 Rev. Wm. Hamersley, Campbell Co., Va.  
 Mrs. Paulina LeGrand, Charlotte C.H., Va.  
 Rev. J. P. Anderson, Danville, Va.  
 Jas. C. Halsell, Charlottessville, Va.  
 Wm. Jenkins, Providence, R. I.  
 Rev. J. Leavitt, do. do.  
 Rev. Mark Tucker, do. do.  
 Rev. Thomas P. Field, Danvers, Mass.  
 Rev. Francis L. Robins, Enfield, Conn.  
 Thomas Paul, Esq., Wheeling, Va.  
 Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Bowling Green, Va.  
 Lewis Thompson, Woodville, N. C.  
 Rev. John Richards, Hanover, N. H.  
 Sylvanus Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Ira Sherman, do. do.  
 Rev. Nathl. R. Hewitt, do. do.  
 Wm. R. Peters, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 John J. Jackson, Parkersburgh, Va.  
 Rev. John L. Taylor, Andover, Mass.  
 Wm. Bisland, Natchez, Miss.  
 Jos. Archer, do. do.  
 Rev. Benj. Jones, Woodville, Miss.  
 John Whitaker, Whitesville, Miss.

## Life Members.

Charles Gardiner, New Orleans, La.	Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Westborough, Mass.
Rev. Dr. Wheaton, do. do.	Rev. A. A. Wood, W. Springfield, Mass.
John H. Maybin, do. do.	Rev. N. Gale, Ware Village, Mass.
Judge E. Magee, Woodville, Miss.	Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph,
Mrs. Mary Ann Archer, do. do.	Massachusetts.
Dr. Joseph Speed, Caroline, N. Y.	Mrs. Ellen M. Crawford, North Adams, Mass.
H. C. Hart, Paris, Ky.	Rev. James Bates, Granby, Mass.
A. G. McIlvaine, Petersburgh, Va.	Dea. John T. Farwell, Fitchburg, Mass.
Rev. Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.	Rev. G. W. McPhail, Fredericksburgh, Va.
John Akin, Esq., Lowell, Mass.	Rev. B. Frost, Concord, Mass.
John Clark, Esq., do. do.	Rev. M. P. Braman, South Danvers, Mass.
Rev. J. Hoge, Columbus, Ohio.	Mrs. Mary P. Braman, do. do.
Lyman Sanford Atwater, Fairfield, Conn.	E. A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard, Mass.
Levi Garnsey, New York.	Mrs. Margaret E. Blanchard, Harvard, Mas.
Roswell Woodworth, New Lebanon, N. Y.	Rev. Mr. Fitz, Ipswich, Mass.
Rev. E. Edwards, Stonington, Conn.	Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg, Mass.
William R. Mulford, Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Rev. John Johnstone, Jersey City, N. J.
Wm. R. Sleight, do. do.	Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, Norwich, Conn.
Samuel Huntington, do. do.	Rev. Ebenezer Philips, Williamsburg, Mass.
Lewis Howell, do. do.	Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley, Mass.
Charles T. Dearing, do. do.	Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Monson, Mass.
Mrs. Copps, do. do.	Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick, Mass.
Rev. Elisha Turner, Great Barrington, Mass.	Rev. D. G. Doak, Clarksville, Va.
Rev. Lincoln Ripley, Waterford, Maine.	James Hayward, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Rev. E. G. Babcock, Thetford, Vt.	Jared Sparks, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. W. R. Babcock, Gardiner, Maine.	Miss Rebecca Kittredge, Portsmouth, N. H.
Rev. Thomas Coit, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
Capt. Henry Parsons, do. do.	Col. R. Quarles, do. do.
Samuel O. Moore, Albemarle, Va.	Cassius M. Clay, Esq., do. do.
Rev. F. D. Goodman, Staunton, Va.	M. T. Scott, Esq., do. do.
Rev. John Skinner, Lexington, Va.	David A. Sayre, Esq., do. do.
Oliver Smith, Hatfield, Mass.	B. W. Dudley, M. D., do. do.
Rev. Henry Neil, do. do.	Rev. Morris E. White, Southampton, Mass.
Jonathan Hyde, Bath, Maine.	Rev. John H. Brisbee, Worthington, Mass.
Hon. Jos. F. Randolph, New Brunswick, N.J.	Jonathan A. Hyde, Chesterville, Maine.
Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Troy, N. Y.	Edward C. Hyde, Bangor, Maine.
H. C. Trumbull, Stonington, Conn.	Mrs. Jane Kell, Princeton, Ind.
Rev. Wm. McLain, Washington City, D.C.	William Rodes, Lexington, Ky.
Capt. Williamson, Charleston, S. C.	Gen. James Shelby, do. do.
John Bevirge, Newburgh, N. Y.	F. Dewes, do. do.
Mrs. Sarah Kellogg, Grt. Barrington, Mass.	R. C. Boggs, Athens, Ky.
E. Mulford, Sag Harbor, N. Y.	James Einbry, do. do.
Wm. Cooper, do. do.	Hector P. Lewis, Lexington, Ky.
Rev. M. Babcock, Gardiner, Maine.	Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, Slatersville, R. I.
Hiram Plummer, Haverhill, Mass.	Nathaniel Winn, Danville, Ky.
Theo. Frelinghuysen, Esq., Newark, N. J.	Dea. Charles Bennett, Fairfield, Conn.
Dr. Santier, Jersey City, N. J.	Owin D. Winr, Athens, Kentucky.
Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Newburyport, Mass.	Richard Spurr, do. do.
Bradford Noyes, Kanawha, Va.	Robert Marshall, do. do.
Griffin Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio.	John Gess, do. do.
Mrs. Nancy Perkins, do. do.	Jas. Valandingham, do. do.
Mrs. Sarah Betts, Big Lick, Va.	Thomas H. Shelby, Lexington, Ky.
E. L. Kerrison, Charleston, S. C.	Herschel Foote, Euclid, Ohio.
Rev. Ethan Osborn, Fairfield, N. J.	W. Wright, Woodstock, Vt.
Mrs. Maria Overaker, Walnut Hills, Ohio.	Rev. John White Chickering, Portland, Me.
Rev. John Kell, Princeton, Indiana.	D. Henderson, Jersey City, N. J.
Rev. S. Baldridge, do. do.	Abel Conner, Henniker, N. H.
Rev. J. McMasters, Mion Co., Ill.	Major John Alexander, Lexington, Va.
Dr. Gilbert McMasters, Duaneburgh, N.Y.	Rev. E. Edwin Hall, Guilford, Conn.
Mrs. David R. Preston, Lewisburgh, Va.	Mrs. Jane McMasters, Princeton, Ind.
Mrs. Sarah Shaw, Euclid, Ohio.	Mrs. Ann Flemming, do. do.
Capt. Jesse Smith, Danville, Ky.	Rev. D. H. Hamilton, Trumansburg, N. Y.
Hon. Samuel Hoar, Concord, Mass.	Charles N. Talbot, Esq., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Hickof, Burlington, Vt.	Mrs. E. M. Monroe, do. do.

## Life Members.

Mrs. Hart Douglas Cruger, New York, N. Y.	Rev. John Woods, Newport, N. H.
George Douglas, Esq., do. do.	Moses Webster, Esq., Milton, Mass.
William Douglas, Esq., do. do.	Rev. Peter Montfort, Piqua, Ohio.
Rev. Abiel Abbot, Peterborough, N. H.	Miss Eunice Lyon, Fairfield, Conn.
William H. Hubbard, Esq., Richmond, Va.	James R. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.
Hon. P. White, Putney, Vt.	William Irby, Esq., Lunenburg Co., Va.
Zina Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine.	George A. Cralle, Esq., Nottoway Co., Va.
T. W. Gillis, Esq., Nashua, N. H.	Chas. H. Robertson, Esq., Wylliesburgh, Va.
Miss Harriet Stebbins, Boston, Mass.	George W. Pickering, Esq., Bangor, Me.
Rev. John M. C. Bartley, Hampstead, N. H.	Andrew McClure, Esq., Nicholasville, Ky.
Mrs. Eineline Rockwell, Norwich, Conn.	Capt. Harrison H. Cocke, City Point, Va.
Thos. McMullen, Esq., Albany, N. Y.	James S. Hopkins, Esq., Danville, Ky.
Israel Searle, Esq., Southampton, Mass.	Rev. E. Carpenter, Southbridge, Mass.
Dr. J. C. Richardson, Fayette, Ky.	Darcy Paul, Esq., Petersburgh, Va.
Daniel Fry, Esq., Albany, N. Y.	Miss Mary C. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.
Dea. T. Walker, Rockville, Mass.	H. Tupper, Esq., Hallowell, Maine.
Harvey Baldwin, Esq., Hudson, Ohio.	Daniel P. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Perse Bell, Chester, N. H.	Rev. W. W. Ellis, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. R. W. Francis, Burlington, Vt.	Jno. Jordan Halloway, Esq., Henderson, Ky.
Prof. Geo. W. Benedict, do. do.	William Garnett, Esq., Norfolk, Va.
Rev. G. L. Brownell, Sharon, Conn.	Mrs. Martha B. Olmsted, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.	Dr. Daniel Washburn, Stowe, Vt.
Noble A. Hardee, Esq., do. do.	Andrew H. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.
A. Knapp, Esq., Mobile, Ala.	Mrs. Catherine Laird, Lexington, Ky.
A. Gascoigne, do. do.	John Stoddard, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.
Miss Elizabeth Bertram, Jamaica, N. Y.	Geo. B. Cumming, Esq., do. do.
Dean Walker, East Medway, Mass.	Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq., do. do.
Mrs. C. P. Hall, Dayton, Ohio.	George Jones, Esq., do. do.
J. Early, Esq., La Porte, Ind.	Maj. A. Porter, do. do.
Samuel Organ, Esq., do. do.	Dr. A. M. Walker, Sharpsburgh, Ky.
Jacob Fuller, Sr., Esq., Lexington, Va.	Miss Charlotte M. Johnson, Branford, Ct.
Moses Kittridge, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Moses P. Ives, Esq., Providence, R. I.
Rev. Benjamin R. Allen, South Berwick, Me.	Robt. H. Ives, Esq., do. do.
Erasmus C. Scranton, Esq., Madison, Conn.	Isaac Wetherell, A. M., Bangor, Me.
J. H. Scranton, Esq., Augusta, Ga.	Mrs. Ann Atkinson, Langsbury, Ga.
P. Smith Holloway, Esq., Henderson Co., Ky.	A. Devereaux, Esq., Preston Hollow, N. Y.
Rev. B. H. Williams, Natchez, Miss.	Rufus Kittredge, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Eliza Smith, Carlisle, Mass.	Ichabod Goodwin, Esq., do. do.
Rev. John Gretter, Greensboro', N. C.	Rev. A. P. Peabody, do. do.
Mrs. Martha Boggs, Walnut Hill, Ind.	Rev. Alvan Tobey, Durham, N. H.
Rev. Wm. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Hon. James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Mass.
R. W. Keys, Esq., do. do.	David Marsh, Esq., do. do.
Alex. Guy, Esq., do. do.	Dr. John Shackelford, Maysville, Ky.
Mrs. Hannah, Pittsburgh, Penn.	Gurdon Trumbull, Stonington, Conn.
Rev. H. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio.	Onslow Stearns, Concord, N. H.
William Bixby, Esq., Francistown, N. H.	Hon. Nathan Appleton, Boston, Mass.
Isaac Shelby, Esq., Lexington, Ky.	Prof. S. Collins Brace, Pittsfield, Mass.
Rev. R. F. Caldwell, Sharpsburg, Ky.	Rev. John Todd, do. do.
Rev. Wm. Cox, Lancaster, Ohio.	Rev. S. S. Buckingham, Springfield, Mass.
Bezar Latham, Esq., Lyme, N. H.	Rev. J. N. Danforth, Alexandria, Va.
Archibald W. Hyde, Esq., Burlington, Vt.	Rev. J. Spotswood, New Castle, Del.
John Latemore, Esq., Wilmington, Del.	Miss Lydia White, Haverhill, Mass.
George W. Bush, Esq., do. do.	Rev. Joel Rockwell, Wilmington, Del.
Charles J. Du Pont, Esq., do. do.	Rev. Geo. F. Simmons, Springfield, Mass.
Moses Bradford, Esq., do. do.	Mrs. Z. P. Banister, Newburyport, Mass.
Rev. John M. P. Atkinson, Warrenton, Va.	Rev. Jno. Edwards Emerson, do. do.
Rev. James Bird, do. do.	Rev. Dr. Dwight, Portland, Maine.
Rev. Robert B. Thompson, Heathsville, Vt.	Levi Keese, Esq., Louisville, Miss.
Norman Hubbard, Esq., Glastenbury, Con.	Rev. Caleb Hobart, North Yarmouth Centre, Massachusetts.
Rev. Rich. H. Wilmer, Perryville, Va.	Abner Wesson, Esq., Gillespieville, Ohio.
Edward Padelford, Esq., Savannah, Ga.	Rev. John M. Jones, Alexandria, Va.
Joseph Rowe, Esq., Milton, Mass.	Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., Greenwich, Ct.
Rev. Win. Riddell, South Deerfield, Mass.	Rev. Charles Dickinson, Birmingham, Ct.
Samuel Cornelius, Jr., Esq., Mt. Holly, N.J.	Rev. Isaac Jennings, Stamford, Ct.
Rev. Win. Gordon, Sharpsburgh, Ky.	William Albert Ferris, Greenwich, Ct.
Ths. L. Cunningham, Esq., Clintonville, Ky.	